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CHANDLER IS PERSISTENT

STILL WORRYING OHIOANS WITH HIS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Republican Leaders Regret the Exposure, but Have No Condemnation for the "Fat Frying"—The Allison Following Undisturbed by the McKinley Hubbub—Philadelphia Manufacturers Alarmed by the Publication of Their Deal.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The persistency of Mr. Chandler in directing public attention to the "fat-frying" methods of the McKinley managers is very aggravating to the friends of the Ohio candidate, and they are saying some very unkind things about the New-Hampshire Senator. Mr. Chandler has the advantage of appearing calm in the face of the storm he has aroused. He refuses to accept the statement that he is animated by personal dislike for McKinley, insisting that he is the friend of the candidate, and, for that reason, is grieved at the shameful plan of making the success of his campaign dependent upon the amount of money which manufacturers may contribute.

Only the most zealous friends of McKinley will indorse the statement made last night by William M. Hahn, National Republican Committeeman for Ohio, that Chandler is in his dotage and should not be held responsible for his utterances. In this town there is a well-defined impression that the New-Hampshire Senator was never more alive or sane than he is now, and that his strictures upon the methods of the McKinley crowd will have a decided effect upon the chances of the Ohio Major.

The Democrats are grateful to Mr. Chandler for exposing the fact that a fund of $250,000 is being collected in McKinley's interest. Representative Grosvenor, the local manager of the McKinley boom, has acknowledged that money is being raised, and his explanation of the use to which it is being put is not convincing, in the face of Mr. Chandler's charges. No one who is not absolutely new in matters political can doubt that the McKinley managers are devoting to improper uses the large sums being placed at their disposal.

The Chandler attack has served to bring out the fact that when McKinley ran for Governor of Ohio the manufacturers of the country were "milked" to the tune of many thousands of dollars. In view of what Mr. Chandler says, and the information possessed by some other prominent and ordinarily truthful Republicans, it is reasonable to assume that the extent of the McKinley movement in different parts of the country is due in large measure to the "fund" which has been in process of formation for the last year. If McKinley shall be nominated, the Democrats will not forget the facts now coming to the surface in connection with his hunt for votes.

The Chandler assertion was alarming not only to the friends of McKinley, but to all other Republicans. Fearing that such positive assertions of corrupt practices to name a candidate may impair confidence in a party seeking restoration to power, answers are being made in a spirit calculated to have the controversy closed.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts thinks Mr. Chandler should "have better evidence than the assertions of Democratic newspapers." Representative Walker of the same State "regrets exceedingly that Mr. Chandler should have said what he did," instead of regretting the offenses committed for McKinley.

Representative Hill of Connecticut deplores the controversy, and says with obvious discretion: "It is bad policy to conduct such a dispute in public."

Mr. Pickler of South Dakota, without a word of reproach against "fat-frying" methods, does not like to see dissensions within the party.

Representative Aldrich of Illinois is the only man who has not read what Mr. Chandler wrote.

Senator Frye declared "that is the one affair I intend to keep out of."

Representative Hardman of Montana declares outright that it is a question of fact, and "that if the charges are true the public ought to know it, and Chandler is to be commended."

The McKinley hubbub has not worried the friends of Mr. Allison to any perceptible degree. The Senator betrays no anxiety, although there can be no doubt that he keeps informed as to the trend of matters affecting the coming nomination, and his serenity is reflected in the attitude of many here, who believe that he stands a good chance of carrying off the prize at St. Louis. It is generally understood that the Iowa delegation is under instructions to vote for Allison, but this is not the case. Mr. Allison was so positive that the delegates would vote for him that he did not ask that they be instructed. The Allison men say that if McKinley shall fail to secure the nomination on the first ballot he will be defeated.

The Wisconsin delegation is credited with a willingness to break from McKinley at the first chance. Although the McKinley campaign has been going on in Wisconsin for more than a year, the results of the struggle for delegates to the convention is regarded by the Allison following as good evidence of the strength of their favorite in the State.

While Mr. Allison will not discuss the subject of his candidacy, some of the men who stand close to him assert that he is next to McKinley in the esteem of a majority of the delegates, and that he will have a sufficient following on the first ballot to attract votes on the second. These men will not concede the claim made by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio that McKinley has enough votes in sight to nominate him. Grosvenor has been talking a good deal for publication lately, and many politicians say that he has no basis for much that he contributes to the newspapers.

Not much has been heard here of late concerning the Morton boom, and the news from New-York makes it evident to the supporters of the other candidates that the Governor will not cut much of a figure at the convention.

There continues to be considerable speculation as to the course of the silver men in the convention. From Philadelphia comes the report that the manufacturers who conferred here last week with the silver Senators are anxious to create the impression that they did not express any particular sympathy with the free-silver cause in the course of the conference, and that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Club has been called to dissipate, if possible, the current impression that the manufacturers who met the silver Senators here displayed a willingness to form a combination in favor of silver and protection.

Whatever may be the present frame of mind of the manufacturers, it is certain that the silver Senators were much elated Friday over the result of the conference, and managed to convey the impression that a bargain between the Republican providers of "fat" in past campaigns and the silver men was a matter of the very near future.

A HOME HINT TO MR. CHANDLER.

Chance for Him to Preach Pure Politics in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 23.—There is no excitement and no widespread interest prevailing in reference to the Republican State Convention, which will be held in this city Tuesday, March 31. Nominal Reed delegates are to be chosen as a matter of course.

Since Senator Chandler's recent deliverances anent the methods of McKinley's managers in the preliminary canvas for the Presidential nomination, a good deal of curiosity has been expressed as to what he will say in reference to the use of money in politics in his speech to the convention upon assuming the chair as President.

There has been a general feeling among Democrats here that, but for the pernicious activity of men like Chandler in causing money to be sent in from outside the State for use in campaign purposes, the outcome would have been different in more than one election in the last twenty years, and they feel that if he really has become converted and proposes to oppose political corruption in all forms hereafter, there will be a fair chance for the Democracy not only to recover lost ground but to make a good advance all along the line in the near future.

Mayor Henry Robinson of this city, who conducted Chandler's literary bureau in his Senatorial campaigns of 1888 and 1894, is engaged now in a similar service for Gov. Busiel, who wants to succeed Senator Gallinger. The Governor depends for success in his canvass upon the service, which he is able to pay for.

A majority of the more intelligent Republicans of the State express the opinion that Senator Gallinger should be returned for another term; and yet they confess, at the same time, that the chances are against him, because of his lack of "the sinews of war," which his rival possesses in abundance.

They would like to have Senator Chandler speak out in strong terms against the use of money in Senatorial preliminary contests, as in Presidential canvasses, but they have little hope of his so doing, inasmuch as he is supposed to sympathize with Busiel, though he may not take sides in the matter openly.

"GAS MUST HAVE AN OUTLET."

Mark Hanna Pays His Respects to the New-Hampshire Senator.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Mark Hanna this morning was shown the dispatch containing the attack of Senator Chandler on his (Hanna's) campaign methods, as published in a Washington paper.

"Sewer gas must have an outlet, and as for Senator Chandler's inane second batch of charges—well, he is simply talking through his hat again," said Hanna. "It is an old trick of his, and he is not to blame. He cannot help it. He is the kind of a fellow that flies off on a tangent just so often, and the best way is to let him alone. I care nothing for what he thinks or says about me. I am able to take care of myself without any suggestions from him. He is welcome to his opinion. His last effusion is directed solely at me. He completely exonerates Major McKinley from any complicity in the so-called boodling campaign methods. I am glad of that, and as far as I am concerned, he can charge me with what he likes. My reputation is as good as his, and I am willing to have my methods of conducting this campaign stand the closest scrutiny.

"I have not done any boodling, as charged by Chandler, and I throw down the gauntlet to him to prove what he says. He knows that he cannot, and I defy him to substantiate his base and malignant charges."

FORGED EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S NAME.

Andrew Butcher's Desperate Effort to Secure Work from Col. Waring.

Andrew Butcher, who lives at 333 Third Avenue with his wife and three children, and who was for many years a clerk in the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the application room of the Street Cleaning Department, upon the complaint of Commissioner Waring, and charged with forging the name of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt to a letter of recommendation.

Had it not been for Col. Waring's custom to reply promptly to all letters to the department, it is probable that Butcher would have secured the desired position.

When arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, just before the adjournment of the Centre Street Court, Butcher was committed to the Tombs in default of $300 bail for examination this afternoon.

Butcher told the Magistrate a touching story. He said he had been for many years a clerk in the Post Office, and was an honorably discharged veteran of the war. He lost his position over a year ago, and ex-Mayor Hewitt gave him a letter to one of the city departments, asking that work be given him if possible. All the vacancies were filled. Finally he secured employment elsewhere, but three weeks ago he lost that. Since then he has tried daily, but found not a single day's employment. His family became reduced to such an extent that even ordinary necessities of life became luxuries. Butcher added:

I determined to secure work, and thought of the Street Cleaning Department. I was willing to be a street sweeper, shovel snow, or do anything. The letter Mr. Hewitt had given me was on file in one of the city departments, but I had a copy. Thinking there could be no harm, I made a new copy, directed it to Col. Waring, and presented it. I did not know it was a crime. I did not want to bother Mr. Hewitt for another letter.

E. P. Cringle, the application clerk of the department, who represented Col. Waring in the police court, said that as soon as the letter purporting to come from Mr. Hewitt was placed on file, word was sent to the ex-Mayor, saying that it would be given immediate attention. A reply was received from Mr. Hewitt saying he had sent no letter to the department. The original was then taken to him, and he at once pronounced it a forgery. A card was sent yesterday morning to Butcher to call in the afternoon at the Street Cleaning Department headquarters. He called and was placed under arrest.

Butcher explained Mr. Hewitt's denial of ever having written such a letter by the fact that the letter was written a year ago, and it had probably passed out of the ex-Mayor's mind.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt will appear at the examination at 3 o'clock this afternoon as a witness.

The forging of a man's name to a letter of recommendation under the law of 1895 is a misdemeanor, and not a felony, as in the case of the forgery of checks and other papers by which money or valuables may be secured.

GLENDON IRON COMPANY FAILS.

Depression in Trade Given as the Cause—Capital $1,000,000.

EASTON, Penn., March 23.—The Glendon Iron Company, one of the oldest furnace operating concerns in the Lehigh Valley, with offices in Boston, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, naming as the assignees J. Tatnall Lea of Philadelphia and Francis C. Gray of Boston. Financial depression is given as the cause for the assignment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—J. Tatnall Lea, one of the assignees of the Glendon Iron Company, says the plant is capitalized at $1,000,000, and its investments are rated at more than a million.

He did not think the liabilities very large. He understood the creditors would make arrangements with the company by which they would receive dollar for dollar. The assignment was caused by the depression in the iron trade, but the real and personal estates of the members of the company will more than cover the claims.

A Chance for Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Herbert to-day notified John P. Ryan, John R. Morris, and Chester Wells, ex-naval cadets, that they would be permitted to appear for examination for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the navy before the regular Naval Engineers' Examining Board at Philadelphia. There were no vacancies for these young men upon completing their course at the Naval Academy, but, in view of the vacancies existing in the Engineer Corps, a special resolution of Congress, providing for their appointment as Assistant Engineers, subject to examination, was enacted and signed by the President a few days ago.

Arthur Bourchier Coming.

Arthur Bourchier, the English actor who came to America to take the place of John Drew in Mr. Daly's company, but remained only a season, is coming here again, this time as a star. "The Chili Widow," is now rapidly approaching its 200th night in London, and Mr. Bourchier is playing the leading part. He has decided to bring the play here next season, opening in New-York in November, and playing an extensive tour of the country. The play will be presented at the Garden Theatre, and H. C. Husted, who acted as business manager of the Kendals during all their American tours, will be Mr. Bourchier's manager.

Henry E. Dixey Sues for Slander.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 23.—On Saturday Augustin Daly applied in the Federal court for an injunction restraining Henry E. Dixey from producing Mr. Daly's two plays, "Lottery of Love" and "A Night Off." To-day Dixey retaliated by the institution of a suit in the State court against Daly for $25,000 damages for slander. The application for an injunction was heard this afternoon.

TO REMOVE POLICE BOARD

BILL HAS ALREADY BEEN DRAFTED, SAYS A POLITICIAN.

According to His Story the Plan Is to Provide for a Single-Headed Commission, and the Measure, Prepared in Part by Edward Lauterbach, Is to be Presented to the Legislature This Week—Mr. Platt of Course Had Something to Say.

The present Board of Police Commissioners is soon to be retired, at least so said a politician last night who is very close to Thomas C. Platt.

A bill to abolish the present Police Commission of this city has already been drawn up, said the politician, who would not permit his name to be used, and will be introduced at Albany, according to the present arrangement, the latter part of this week. It is now planned to bring the bill before the Legislature Thursday or Friday.

The bill is to be known as the Metropolitan Police bill. The legal and clerical part of the preparation of the bill, the politician said, has been under the supervision of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Platt, of course, has had something to say about the general tenor of the measure. The rough draft of the bill is almost completed, lacking, in fact, only a few minor details. These can be finished in an hour's time.

"The bill, which abolishes the present Police Commission," the politician said, "provides for the creation of a new board—a single Commissioner. Of course there is some politics in this change, but the general welfare of the people of New-York is paramount and is the governing principle in the new measure. It is not a bill to grab patronage, but is the result of much consideration of the experience under the present system of police management during this and former administrations.

"The fact that the present Police Commissioners are to be retired is no reflection on their ability or integrity. In fact, they are considered to be as honest and efficient as it is possible for men to be, but the system is considered deficient.

"It is true that some time ago the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst advocated a single-headed Police Commission, but this bill was not drawn up because of that."

The man giving this information would not say whether any one had yet been selected to fill the place of Police Commissioner. He said that the bill would provide that the appointing power be not left in the control of Mayor Strong. While the general scope of the contemplated law was not political, yet any little advantage to be gained by its operation would be for the men loyal to Mr. Platt. Under the new law, the one-headed commission would have very extended power over the police force, and so would be held to a strict accountability for the conduct of the department.

It was thought improbable that Commissioner Roosevelt would be appointed. Commissioner Grant was the only one of the present board considered at all available, according to the politician, but it is likely that the selection will be made from outside the present commission.

In talking of the preparation of the bill, the politician said that there were few that knew of its existence. The measure, he declared, was framed with provisions to meet the required changes involved in the Greater New-York. "And it is on the cards for the Greater New-York bill to become a law inside of two weeks."

CHIEF CONLIN'S TRANSFERS.

President Roosevelt Will Not Talk About Them—More Changes Expected.

Capt. Max Schmittberger, who was transferred from Tremont to the command of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, by Chief Conlin, on Saturday, took command of his new precinct at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Acting Captain Westervelt, who was remanded to Sergeant's duty, reported for duty at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Sergt. Charles O. Sheldon is now Acting Captain of the Tremont Station, by Chief Conlin's orders, and Roundsman John Langan is Acting Sergeant at the same station.

These are the first important transfers and details made by the Chief since the Corporation Counsel decided that the Board of Police had no power to make assignments, details, and transfers. Officials at Police Headquarters are anxious to know how the Commissioners will regard his action.

Commissioner Andrews was seen yesterday morning, but he would not talk on the subject. Col. Grant said:

It was proper to send Westervelt back to Sergeant's duty. There were some things not going right in his precinct. As to placing Capt. Schmittberger in command, I think that is all right. Schmittberger has done pretty good work up in Tremont. It was intended to move him to Charles Street some months ago, but there was some opposition to bringing him so far down town. Now he has only come down town a short distance.

President Roosevelt, when spoken to about the Chief's transfers, said to his interrogator: "You have read the Corporation Counsel's decision, haven't you?"

Chief Conlin declined to say anything, except that the changes were made for police reasons. Asked whether he would make any more transfers in the near future, he declined to say anything. It is believed that he will make a number of changes this week.

It is said that some of the commanding officers will be shifted around, and that other Acting Inspectors will be named. It is expected that Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews will take up the matter of fixing the boundaries of the proposed inspection districts at to-day's meeting. There is still a doubt as to whether the Chief or the Board of Police has the power of laying out inspection district boundaries. The Commissioners named think that under the Corporation Counsel's opinion they have the power, but others hold that the power is vested in the Chief. It is a question whether the Chief will make details in accordance with districts established by the board.

Chief Conlin some weeks ago recommended that the city be divided into five inspection districts. Commissioner Andrews has his report in hand, but no action has been taken on it.

It is said that Chief Conlin may select some Captains this week for Acting Inspectors. It is understood that the Captains who are war veterans will be given the preference. These are the Captains who are veterans: Donald Grant of Madison Street, William Schultz of the patrol boat, Patrick Pickett of West Thirtieth Street, William Dean of East Eighty-eighth Street, Elbert Smith of East Twenty-second Street, Chapman of Mercer Street, Copeland of Union Market, Kirchner of Eldridge Street, Thompson of Oak Street, and Allaire of the Central Office.

Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh, whose promotions are pending, are not likely to be sent back to precinct duty, for the present at least. There is talk that, while there is opposition to them, they will eventually be confirmed.

The Morrisania district is soon to be divided into two precincts. Commissioners Grant and Parker looked over the ground Sunday.

Long Conferences at Headquarters.

There were some mysterious conferences at Police Headquarters yesterday. Commissioners Andrews, Parker, and Grant were together in the latter's office for some time. Afterward Mr. Parker and Col. Grant had two conferences, which lasted two hours each.

In view of the action of Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews in sending a bill to the Legislature to give them power to make promotions without Mr. Parker, the conferences are believed to have some significance. The Commissioners would not say anything for publication. It is believed that the Commissioners discussed, among other things, the plan for five inspection districts, and it is thought that Chief Conlin's recommendation will be adopted.

DR. PARKHURST ON CIVIC SPIRIT.

Opposes the Raines and Greater New-York Bills.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst delivered an address in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night upon "The New Civic Spirit," before the Eighth Municipal Conference.

In beginning his address, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said that we were inclined to regard our own country as being under the especial protection of the Divine favor; that there is a National as well as an individual damnation, and that it is not a foreign invasion that we have to fear, but an internal one.

Our cities are hotbeds of every iniquity that the cultivated depravity of the human heart can invent, he said. The disclosures in New-York have shown a disregard for constituted authority which taints the body politic, and like the human body it can stand just so much and no more.

"We have a law in this city against the opening of the saloons on Sunday. Is that not so? The saloons are open. How much sleep has the rank and file of Brooklyn lost over this fact. I am arguing from the standpoint of a man that believes in observing the law. The side-door liquor selling is just as criminal as selling by the front door, and it's a mighty sight meaner.

"If I were the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, I would enforce the laws as they are. They represent the recognized will of the Commonwealth, and I would try to enforce every ordinance with all the power that might avail, even if I made Brooklyn so hot that it would not be comfortable to live in. I would do it, even if I would have to have an escort when I went out after dark. Whatever the law is, it should be lived up to."

In referring to Gov. Morton, he said that if the Governor had begun to look out for the interests of the community three months ago he would easily have secured its loyalty and its backing for the Presidency, but as he had determined to sacrifice the State to his own individual ambition, if he should get the Presidential nomination, under these conditions, he would meet a veritable Waterloo of defeat and disgrace.

He said he would vote ten times for an honest Democrat before he would vote once even for a man who was tainted with the suspicion of having got the nomination for his own aggrandisement. It is now time for the Governor, he said, to show how big he is, "if there is any bigness in him."

In speaking of the Raines bill, he said it was against the whole idea of home rule. He was not so much opposed to the bill itself as he was to the manner in which it had been railroaded through the Legislature.

"If the Ten Commandments were jammed through in the way the Raines bill has been jammed through, I'd break them," he said. "The Legislature set itself up as a tribunal to cram the bill down our throats."

He then delivered an arraignment against Raines, Lexow, and others, and said that they should be drawn and quartered. Whenever he mentioned Lexow's name, he did so in a manner that indicated an utter contempt for the Senator from Rockland.

Dr. Parkhurst also referred to the Greater New-York bill, and said he was opposed to it on moral grounds.

EX-PRIEST SHOOTS AT A MOB.

He Had Attacked the Catholic Church—Three Men Wounded.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 23.—In Dunmore to-day, a mob attacked an ex-Catholic priest, calling himself Father Ruthven, who has been lecturing in this vicinity, making what he alleges to be exposures of the methods of the Catholic Church. He has lectured to women in the afternoon and to men in the evening.

Several times during the past few weeks the police have been forced to protect him. He lectured in Christian Church, Dunmore, which is a suburb of Scranton, last evening. Eggs were thrown at him while he was on his way to the car. His strictures on the Catholic Church had angered members of that faith, who are in the majority in Dunmore.

Ruthven lectured to Dunmore women this afternoon. When he left the church he was attended by three detectives. A large crowd was waiting for him and saluted him with rotten eggs and snowballs. He drew a revolver and said he would kill the next man who assaulted him.

Some one threw a missile and Ruthven opened fire. One of his detectives also began to shoot at the crowd. Men in the crowd fired at Ruthven. He and two of his detectives retreated into a house, carrying one of their number, who was wounded, with them.

Ruthven escaped from the rear of the house through a vacant lot, and ran away. There was no pursuit.

Three men were wounded. William Mink, one of the detectives, was shot in the back. Will Seagraves, who was in the crowd, was shot in the leg, and —— Kelley, who was also in the crowd, was shot in the hip. It is said all will recover.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT COLON.

Half of the City Destroyed in a Strong Wind and a Famine Threatened—Railway Traffic Stopped.

COLON, Colombia, March 23.—A fire started here at 4 o'clock this morning, and before it was under control half of the city had been burned. The spread of the flames was aided by a strong wind. This carried large pieces of burning material to the roofs of houses, soon destroyed in a conflagration that at one time threatened to wipe out the entire city. By 10 o'clock all the buildings south of Seventh Street as far as the market had been destroyed, and shortly afterward the market itself was burned. It was then considered that the only buildings out of danger were the Swiss Casino and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The fire extended to the railroad station, and for a time that building was in imminent danger, but the firemen thought they might be able to save it. The fire brigade of Panama was asked to aid in fighting the fire, and came here on a special train, accompanied by the chief authorities. Transit on the Panama Railroad was completely suspended later in the day.

All the bakeries have been burned, and a scarcity of food is threatened. Intense excitement prevails. The Captain and crew of the Colombian Line steamer Finance rendered valuable aid in checking the spread of the flames.

It is impossible as yet to learn the full extent of the loss, but it will be very heavy, probably in excess of $300,000.

Yale Literary Magazine Anniversary.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the first college magazine in America. The Yale Literary Magazine, was observed to-night by the present Board of Editors with a banquet. The toasts were as follows: "Princeton," Prof. Bliss Perry; "Harvard," Prof. Barrett Wendell; "Yale," Prof. H. A. Beers; "Columbia," Prof. G. R. Carpenter; "Incoming Board," Chauncey W. Wells and C. P. Kitchel. Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale acted as toastmaster. Letters of regret were read from ex-Secretary of State Evarts, Donald G. Mitchell, ("Ik Marvel,") and other former editors.

The Tamsen Hearing Adjourned.

The taking of testimony in regard to the charges against Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen was adjourned yesterday by ex-Judge William H. Robertson, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to hear the case, until April 8. The request for an adjournment was made by counsel for both sides. Mr. Tamsen, it is said, will enter a general and particular denial.

Woolen Mills to Reopen.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 23.—The East Lake Woolen Mills, which have been closed for some time past, will be reopened April 1. The 150 operators employed in the mills have received notice that the works will be ready for business and that operations will be resumed. This notice has spread joy among the employes.

Mining Exchange's New President.

R. A. Ammon was elected President of the Mining Exchange yesterday, and William Brandreth was elected Treasurer, on the organization of the new Board of Directors chosen Saturday.

AWAIT MR. PLATT'S WORD

Everything Cut and Dried for the Convention To-day.

TARIFF AND MONEY PLANKS READY

One Supposed to be Adequate for "Fat Frying," and the Other Out for Gold.

NOTHING TO BE SAID ON RAINES BILL

Plan of the McKinley Forces in Order to Get the Name of the Ohio Man on Record.

Mr. Platt's Republicans from every county in the State will meet to-day and select four delegates to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, and instruct them to vote for Gov. Levi P. Morton as the candidate for President.

The delegates will then adopt a platform drawn as skillfully as possible, on which their candidate will stand. This will be intended to meet the sentiments of the Empire State on currency and the tariff for one thing, and cut into the declaration of the Ohio Convention for another. The details have all been arranged.

The four delegates at large will be Thomas C. Platt of Tioga, Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, Warner Miller of Herkimer, and Edward Lauterbach of New-York.

The alternates will be Speaker Hamilton Fish of Putnam, Frank S. Wetherbee of Essex, C. D. Babcock of Monroe, and Daniel H. McMillan of Erie.

The platform, so called, was drawn yesterday, and will fortunately be all ready for the Committee on Resolutions when it shall have been appointed to-day. It deals chiefly with the two questions of tariff and the currency.

The tariff plank is short. It is as far from the McKinley idea as the leaders dared to go. It declares in favor of just enough protection to help out "the industries," without "fostering monopoly."

It is the expectation that this will be sufficient for fat-frying purposes, and will not prove offensive to those who could not stand the stiff protection which McKinley once gave the country.

Inasmuch as the Ohio resolutions did not say anything about the doctrine of reciprocity, it is likely that the New-York platform will do so.

The money resolution is "twenty-one-karat gold," as the bosses put it yesterday. It declares against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio. It "deplores" the constant agitation of this question as disastrous to business and insists on the gold standard, in the payment of the Nation's debts, so long as that is the standard of other industrial and commercial nations.

The platform lets such State issues as the Raines liquor-tax law and the Greater New-York bill severely alone.

Candidates for Presidential Electors at Large will be chosen. The slate last night was Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of this city and E. H. Butler of Buffalo.

The convention will meet at noon in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

PLAN OF THE McKINLEY MEN.

How They Would Get the Major's Name Before the Convention.

The McKinley men who will sit as delegates in to-day's convention hit on a plan yesterday whereby it is proposed to bring Major McKinley's name before the convention, and if they carry it out they will probably furnish the lively incident of the day.

If Mr. Platt does not succeed in putting a stop to it—and he was working hard to do so yesterday—the moment the resolution is offered placing Messrs. Platt, Depew, Miller, and Lauterbach in nomination as delegates at large, one of the McKinley men will offer another resolution declaring that, in behalf of the districts they represent, which favor William McKinley for President, the names of Gen. Samuel Thomas of this city and Mayor Jewett of Buffalo be substituted for delegates at large for those of Thomas C. Platt and Edward Lauterbach.

This scheme was put up yesterday at a conference in the Hotel Metropole, which was participated in by several of the delegates from the two Assembly districts of Cattaraugus, one of the Assembly districts of Chautauqua, and also George E. Matthews of The Buffalo Express. Mr. Matthews is not a delegate to the convention, but he is a delegate to the St. Louis Convention from the Thirty-third Congressional District as a McKinley man. Mr. Matthews is one of the representatives here of Marcus Aurelius Hanna and the other McKinley managers. He was busy yesterday organizing the opposition to Gov. Morton.

There were two conferences at the Hotel Metropole yesterday. Among those who attended the first conference were E. B. Vreeland, Charles Z. Lincoln, Chairman of the Statutory Revision Commission and Gov. Morton's adviser, and Assemblyman G. A. Mattison, all of the Second Cattaraugus District.

Messrs. Lincoln and Mattison are said to have broken up this conference by insisting that nothing whatever should be done in the convention. Although their district is for McKinley, they do not propose to oppose Mr. Morton. Mr. Platt was said to be at work through them to prevent any outbreak in the convention. Senator Higgins was also at the first conference.

There was another conference later in the afternoon, which was not attended by Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Mattison or Senator Higgins. Mr. Matthews of Buffalo and perhaps half a dozen of the Cattaraugus-Chautauqua delegates were present. It lasted for more than an hour, and after it was over it was announced that the resolution substituting the names of Messrs. Thomas and Jewett for Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach had been adopted and that it would be circulated during the evening for the signature of the McKinley men who are delegates to the convention.

"We expect to get at least forty signatures to-night to this resolution from delegates from Erie, this city, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. You see, the delegates from the two Cattaraugus and one of the Chautauqua districts have been instructed to vote for McKinley, and they cannot go back to their constituents if they don't do so," said one of the conferrees.

"Our talk to-day," said Mr. Matthews, "was for the purpose of devising some means whereby the delegates who have been instructed for Major McKinley can be heard in the convention. To that end they have accepted the resolution substituting the names of Gen. Thomas and Major Jewett. We do not expect that they will be accorded a hearing in the convention, but if they are not, the fact that the effort was made will be known to the people."

"Why does your resolution substitute two delegates at large?" was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of one of the conferrees.

"Because we believe that Messrs. Depew and Miller are likely finally to be friendly to Mr. McKinley. We think Mr. Depew has a leaning in that direction. We ask to substitute Messrs. Thomas and Jewett for Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach because both of them are already committed against Mc-

Continued on Page 8.

SPAIN WEARY OF CONJECTURE.

A Call on the United States from Madrid to Cast Aside Its Mask.

MADRID, March 23.—Two articles that appear in the Epoca, which are supposed to reflect the views of the Cabinet, have caused much comment.

The first article challenges the United States to cast aside its mask and to show its colors. It says if America wants a war Spain is ready to face it with dignity. If a war is not wanted, the American politicians ought to desist from their vexatious debates and covert hostility.

The second article reviews possible European alliances. It finds fault with them all, but inclines to those countries whose interests are equally opposed to the American and Japanese claims. All the Madrid papers concur in the belief that anything would be better than existing uncertainty.

LONDON, March 23.—The Standard will say to-morrow it is evident that Spain will refuse to allow an American commission to enter Cuba, chiefly because she could not assent to its visiting the rebels. Such action on the eve of the elections for members of the Cortes would seriously damage the prestige of the Cabinet.

KILLED ON A CHURCH SPIRE.

Two Painters Struck by Lightning and Their Bodies Burned.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 23.—At the little Post Office town of Grand the Baptist congregation is building a church with a spire 75 feet high. Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while James Somers and Harry Ford, painters, were giving the finishing touches to the top of the spire, a thunderstorm came up, accompanied by fierce flashes of lightning.

The two painters were seen making efforts to lower their scaffolding, when a flash of lightning struck the spire, knocking away the scaffolding, splitting the spire, and leaving Somers and Ford pinned to the roof, dead.

To add to the awful scene the clothing of the two men was ignited, and for ten minutes the bodies were seen burning in midair. Heavy rain finally extinguished the flames, and three hours later the remains of the painters were brought from the steeple, charred and almost unrecognizable.

BURNED THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S BARN.

He Had Gathered All His Effects Therein to be Sold.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 23.—The barn and granary of William C. Alpaugh, Democratic Assemblyman from Hunterdon County, was burned last night.

He was preparing to go to Trenton to live, and had gathered all his effects in the barn to be sold to-day. The property consisted of five horses, eight cows, 200 chickens, farm machinery, and farm utensils. Everything was burned. The loss is estimated at $16,000, with a small insurance.

The Assemblyman was badly burned about the face and hands while attempting to save the granary. His condition is such that he cannot attend the Legislature to-morrow.

He says he cannot recall that he has any enemies. He thinks the building was robbed and then set on fire to conceal the crime. An investigation will be made.

JUDGE COWELL'S STRONG ARM.

It Administers Justice Promptly to an Angry Prisoner in His Court.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 23.—Judge George H. Cowell administered justice this morning with his strong right arm. He fined Michael Russell of 43 Washington Street $75 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday. Russell appealed, and after court adjourned followed Judge Cowell into another room, threatening and abusing him, contending that there was no justice in the court, and it was fortunate that the Court had no power to hang a man, else it would do so.

Judge Cowell, instead of fining the man for contempt, turned suddenly on him, and, grabbing him by the neck, lifted him from the floor, and carrying him across the room threw him into the lobby of the City Hall. Then, advising Russell to keep his mouth shut in the future, he withdrew.

MURDERER SHAMMED INSANITY.

He Finally Broke Down and Confessed —To be Hanged Friday.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—Alexander Carr, who is to be hanged here Friday, confessed to-day that he has been shamming insanity for more than a year. He shot and killed James King in the street in August, 1894. When his trial was held Carr pretended to be insane. He was twice examined by experts, who pronounced him sane. He allowed his hair to grow long, and did not speak to anyone except his lawyers. He has had two trials, and was convicted both times, and was twice sentenced to death. The strain became too great as the day of his execution approached, and he sent for Sheriff Barnes and confessed his crime.

Gov. Atkinson had set to-morrow for a hearing as to the insanity of Carr. The hearing will not take place.

McKINLEY STRONG, QUAY WEAK.

Surprising Returns of a Vote in Lancaster County, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 23.—Complete returns from all the districts in the county of a vote taken to ascertain its Presidential preferences, give Quay 10,127 votes; McKinley, 9,906; Reed, 500, and the total for other candidates for President about 500. Quay's small plurality is a disappointment to his friends. The entire Quay slate went through in the county.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Major George P. Scriven and Gen. A. McD. McCook to be Delegates.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the United States will be represented at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas of Russia by Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, retired, and Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps.

Major Scriven is the present military attaché of the United States Legation at Rome. Gen. McCook is in Paris. He intended to witness the coronation, and the Administration decided to pay him the high compliment of sending him there in an official capacity.

Aldermen Must Pay Their Way.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday rescinded a resolution adopted a few weeks ago, under which the expenses of its Legislative Committee when absent in Albany should be paid by the city. Hereafter each member of the committee will have to pay his expenses. A new committee will be appointed. No one seems anxious to be on it.

Charles J. Lundbeck, Jr., Missing.

Charles J. Lundbeck, Jr., twenty years old, son of Dr. Charles J. Lundbeck of 107 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, has been reported as missing. He disappeared March 13. He was a student at the the Long Island College Hospital, and was a member of the Third Battery, N. G. N. Y. It is thought that he may have joined the Cuban patriots.

Two New Sugar Examiners.

Nathaniel J. Lane and Walter S. Phelps were appointed sugar examiners yesterday, and Thomas Savage was appointed an opener and packer. The three appointees will be attached to the Appraiser's Department of the local Customs Service.

No Extra Pay for Navy Yard Dock.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The United States Court of Claims to-day dismissed the case of J. E. Simpson & Co. of New-York, who claimed $197,316 for extra work and material in connection with the building of the United States Brooklyn Navy Yard dock.

NEW-YORK MAKES PROTEST

Signing of the Raines Bill Calls Forth Condemnation.

TO TEST LAW'S CONSTITUTIONALITY

Arion Club Calls on Clubs to Unite in Devising a Scheme of Action.

POLITICAL RESULT, DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS

Opinions to That Effect Freely Expressed—The Excise Board Will Make a Fight.

The signing of the Raines bill by Gov. Morton was known in this city before noon yesterday. The news excited earnest comment and fierce denunciation.

Forecasts as to the results and consequences of the legalization of Platt's scheme by Gov. Morton, who characterized the plan as an experiment worth trying, were promptly made. A general opinion was that Gov. Morton, in signing the Raines bill, made certain Democratic victory in this State next Fall.

Surprise was universal at the failure of the Governor to recommend some supplementary legislation to reduce the fees to permit of the granting of licenses for the sale of ale and beer. There was great hope of some such concession, and the absence of suggestions to this effect were regarded as establishing Gov. Morton's entire servility to the Platt Legislature.

The constitutionality of the bill will be tested in various ways. Already a firm of lawyers has been retained to this end by the State Brewers and Maltsters' Association. The Excise Commissioners will fight to the last ditch of legal relief. The interests of the clubs, restaurants, and hotels will be stubbornly contested for by the ablest counsel, and the general interest

Spring

is the time when nearly every one needs to take a good blood purifier. The system has become run down and debilitated, coughs and colds are frequent, and are easily contracted, indigestion and bilious attacks are common, and all because the blood has become impoverished and impure. The best Spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly upon the blood, purifying, vitalizing, and enriching it, and thus insuring good health to the whole system.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

missioners are covered with applications for licenses, expiring within a few days.

"Nothing was or can be done in any case until the opinion of our counsel, Mr. Mayer, is given. We appealed to him at once when we heard that the new law was in force. There is much embarrassment for us and licensees, and it may be necessary to issue licenses to bridge over the time to April 30. To do this may require legislative action or competent legal sanction.

"The signing of this extraordinary and pernicious bill by Gov. Morton will create consternation in the ranks of the commercial industries throughout the State. I think the act is unconstitutional, and that it will not be found to have any force if it be brought into a court for judicial determination.

"I do not care to say what we propose to do, or if we shall do anything, but if I am rightly informed, cases to test the validity and constitutionality of the Raines bill are soon to be brought before the courts. The main questions to be advanced in opposition to the new law are unequal taxation and contracts.

Chaos in the Department in View.

"The powers that are given by the new law to the Deputy Commissioner are not only usurpatory, but will bring about a chaotic condition of affairs in the new department. New tax certificates will have to be taken out June 30. It is estimated that they will number 7,000. They are to be taken out simultaneously.

"No matter how large the clerical force may be, (and no provision for any extra force is made in the bill,) it is a physical impossibility to meet the requirements of the new law in this respect. The result will be a complete muddle. There are twelve Special Agents for this city, and they are required to investigate every application, see that the bonds are properly prepared, and report the applications and results to the Deputy Commissioner. If would require this small force six months to do the work properly.

"I do not know what the police will do to-day or to-morrow in cases of recently expired licenses where there was no doubt about renewal. Probably they may not act harshly. In any event, the situation should be a bar to punishment. I for one would grant a certificate that if any one erred it was because the board did not feel authorized to act until it had the opinion of the attorney. I learn that 1,400 licenses will expire between now and April 30.

Political Result, Democratic Victory.

"Political results of Gov. Morton's subserviency to the dictation of the dominant faction? Why in signing the bill he sounded the death knell of the Republican Party in this State.

"And I predict that the Democratic Party in the Gubernatorial contest this Fall will win by 100,000 majority.

"I have talked with more than a thousand Republicans recently about the Raines bill, and they unhesitatingly declared that if it became law they would under no circumstance or condition vote the Republican State ticket. And out of a voting population here of 300,000, if a vote were taken now on the Raines bill, not 10,000 would be in favor of it.

"Untold hardships will be the result to the proprietors of the 4,000 places which will be wiped out by the new law. It will affect also 20,000 bartenders, waiters, and others. They will be debarred from earning a legitimate livelihood.

"This bill especially has created class legislation in its discrimination against the poorer classes of our community. The dominant party in power, representing as it does the centralizing idea, in adopting the Raines system has injured to an incalculable degree the working classes.

"Now that the issue has been raised, the people of this State will take it up and crush out the monopolistic tendencies so plainly evinced by Platt, Morton & Co."

Assemblyman L. Davidson, who was with Mr. Harburger, said that in a few days he would move to discharge the Committee on Excise from further consideration of the "enabling" bill prepared by Mr. Harburger to relieve those affected by the Cairns decision of the Court of Appeals.

DENOUNCED BY THE GERMANS.

Angry Because No Attention Was Paid to Their Monster Petition.

German-American citizens who had been agitating for a more liberal excise law, especially in the Sunday restrictions, were indignant when they learned the Raines bill had been signed. They were loud in their denunciations of the Governor for what they termed his blind obedience to the demands of the Republican machine, and they were especially angry because the monster petition forwarded to the Legislature by the German-American Citizens' Union, which contained over 100,000 names, in favor of submitting the question of Sunday opening of the saloons to the people, had been ignored.

The German social organizations and the numerous singing societies will be seriously affected by the new bill, for their concerts and celebrations are generally held Sunday evenings, and no festivity of that kind can be successfully held without wine and beer. These societies, which do not have large funds, would be seriously hampered if compelled to pay a license fee of $800 for the privilege of drinking wine and beer in their meeting rooms, and some would be driven out of existence.

Clubs of every kind are also injuriously affected by the bill. It is only the larger and wealthier clubs that can afford the heavy license fee, and many small clubs organized for social enjoyment, whose members are small tradesmen, clerks, and workingmen, will be compelled to disband.

Clubs to Take Action.

A movement is on foot for some concerted action on the part of the clubs which are affected by the Raines bill. It was started by the Directors of the Arion Society, which is one of the most prominent of the German social organizations in the city. They have issued the following call for a meeting of the representatives of all the clubs in this city:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Arion Society it was resolved to invite the representatives of various clubs in the city of New-York to attend a meeting for the purpose of discussing the position and future action of clubs in case the Raines bill, now in the hands of the Governor, should become a law of this State.

Should you feel inclined to participate in such a discussion, please empower a representative of your organization to be present at a meeting to be held at the clubhouse of the Arion Society, corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, March 25, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Among the clubs which have been invited to send representatives to the meeting are the Union League, the Manhattan, the City Club, the Reform Club, the Liederkranz, the Metropolitan Club, the Progress Club, the Freundschaft Verein, the Aschenbroedel Verein, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Deutscher Verein, and the Catholic Club.

Mr. Von Briesen Points Out Iniquities.

Arthur Von Briesen, the lawyer, who took a prominent part in the reform movement of the Committee of Seventy, in speaking of the Raines bill, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have made a careful examination of the bill, and find it full of absurdities and inconsistencies, and provisions that are oppressive and iniquitous. It simply accentuates the desire of the 'hayseeds' in the Legislature to welcome to this State no one who is not ready to abandon all idea of personal liberty.

"Now, let me call attention to a few of the absurdities of the bill. It provides that no woman shall serve a glass of wine or beer to a man, even at his own private table, unless that woman is a member of the man's family. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor. This, in my opinion, makes the female servants in a man's house spies on their employers, for, if they are permitted to serve wine or beer at their employer's table they can have him prosecuted and fined or imprisoned.

"The law also provides that every place, licensed or unlicensed, shall be accessible to the Excise Inspectors and the police during the hours in which the sale of liquor is permitted. This effectually does away with the time-honored and much-vaunted privacy of the clubhouse. I wonder how the gentlemen of the Union League Club like this? It is a severe blow to club life. How will our American friends like this intrusion upon their privacy. For, under the law, the privacy of a room at a hotel is not safe from the intrusion of the officers of the law. How will ladies like being intruded upon in their rooms in hotels which are their homes?

"The sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited in the public parks in one section of the bill, while in another section provision is made for people having establishments in the parks applying for permits for the sale of liquor. But one of the most outrageous provisions of the bill is that a person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of the law, on the complaint of a citizen or an officer, and brought before a Magistrate, may be dealt with summarily, and there is no appeal allowed from the decision of the Magistrate. It is a grave question, in my mind, whether the creation of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by the Constitution allows the Legislature to deny the right of appeal in cases such as these, where any person may be dragged into court for having allowed a female waitress to serve him with a glass of wine or beer at his private table.

"I do not look upon this law as affecting our German-American citizens only, but as it affects the entire community. I shall be greatly amused in watching the effects of its enforcement upon all classes of citizens. It is a Republican machine measure, and it will give office to a great many Republicans. It is an entering wedge in sumptuary legislation, and we may look for laws to regulate what we shall eat, and when we shall eat it, and what we shall wear. Adam Smith, a great natural economist, said: 'The Government which interferes most with the individual is either in its infancy or in its decay. Healthy government interferes least with the individual.' The enactment of the Raines bill raised the question whether the Government of the United States is in its infancy or in a condition of decay."

TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Counsel Retained to Bring a Case to Trial Without Delay.

Untermeyer & Marshall have been retained by the State Brewers and Maltsters' Association to test the constitutionality of the Raines bill. Samuel Untermeyer said of the plans of his firm yesterday:

"When the law goes into effect we shall have a test case for the courts. There are a number of points on which we propose to fight the law. We will contend that this is a tax in violation of Section 21, Article III., of the Constitution, which provides that no State money shall be devoted to local purposes without a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature.

"We will argue that the money collected is State money and comes under this head. We will also contend that the law is not a State law, but a collection of local laws, and that it should have been sent to the local Mayors for appeal. Again, we will fight it on the want of uniformity in the tax, and also because the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are differently legislated for."

MAYOR WURSTER OPPOSED IT.

He Thinks the License Fee for Beer and Ale Too High.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was asked what he had to say about Gov. Morton having signed the Raines bill. He said:

"I was opposed to the Raines bill because it did not provide for a lower fee for beer and ale licenses, and wrote to the Governor to that effect. I stated as my argument that in districts in Brooklyn where beer saloons exceed liquor saloons in number there is much less drunkenness, and very few arrests for violations of the law are made. Also that it was the experience of one of our oldest police Captains, who has been in one precinct for many years, that since the introduction of beer saloons in his precinct there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness.

"I am sorry that the Governor has approved the bill, but I hope a supplementary bill will be passed with a lower license fee for ale and beer."

The clerks in the Department of Excise who will lose their places as soon as the Raines bill goes into operation feel very bitterly over the bill. All over Brooklyn yesterday the saloon keepers were discussing the bill, and some of them expressed hope that Gov. Morton would be renominated for Governor so that they could vote against him.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

One Effect, the Creation of a Great Political Machine.

The Raines bill, which changes the entire scheme of regulating the liquor traffic by placing the subject under State supervision, and of which Gov. Morton says: "Wise or not, experience can only demonstrate, but it is an experiment worth trying," creates a great political machine by which Platt adherents will receive $300,000 a year and charitable associations lose annually $350,000.

Features of the bill are the creation of the office of State Commissioner of Excise, to be appointed by the Governor, and to receive $5,000 and $1,200 for traveling expenses annually for five years, with headquarters at Albany; the Commissioner to appoint a Deputy, salary $4,000, and traveling expenses $1,200; a Secretary and clerks and Special Deputies in counties having a city of the first class, and not more than sixty "Special Agents," who will have a dual vocation, that of spy and political henchman.

All Excise Boards cease to exist April 30. They are to report on existing licenses April 15 and April 30. All licenses expire June 30. Licenses granted to a date beyond this will entitle the holder to a sum equivalent to the proportion of the unexpired term to the license fee.

The New License Fees.

The new license fees in New-York City are: For places where liquor is to be drunk on the premises, saloons, restaurants, hotels, clubs, &c., $800; where liquor is not to be drunk on the premises, $500; druggists', $100; steamboats and cars all over the State, $200. The rates for Brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy are, respectively, $650, $400, $75; Buffalo, $500, $300, $50, and the schedule dwindles down to $100, $50, and $10.

That portion of Westchester County annexed to New-York last year is exempted from the New-York rates.

Local option can only be voted for by towns. Of the amount paid for excise tax certificates, one-third goes to the State and the rest to the counties, but the County Treasurers who collect the tax are allowed from 1 to 3 per cent. for performing this service.

No Sales Sunday Except in Hotels.

All sales of "liquors"—spirits, wine, and malt liquor—are prohibited on Sunday, except in hotels. Free lunch was considered by the legislators a lure, and it is ruthlessly interdicted. Night licenses cannot be granted. Licenses are to be placarded on saloon windows, and in granting licenses for new places the location within 200 feet of a dwelling house, unless the consent of two-thirds of the intervening property holders be obtained, is to be considered a disqualification. All concealment of the interior of a saloon during prohibited hours for the sale of liquor, by screens, ground or colored glass, or blinds, is prohibited. Hotels are, to be entitled to license, to be equipped with ten bedrooms, in cities and incorporated villages.

No general store, grocery, provision store, or drug store may have a license for liquor to be drunk on the premises in which the other business is carried on.

The hotel regulations do not define what a meal is, while in regard to Sunday, a hotel keeper, holder of a liquor tax certificate, may sell liquor to guests with their meals, or in their apartments. The prohibition hours—Sunday and 1 to 5 A. M. other days—close all entrances to any licensed place to all but the license holder or members of his family.

There are provisions in the law against the sale of adulterated liquor, against allowing a woman to sell, against selling to drunkards or minors, against gambling, and vending in prohibited hours. The bond given must amount to twice the license fee, and it and the license are forfeited for violations. Selling without a license is punished by a fine of twice the amount of the tax that should have been paid. In addition to the forfeitures a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for one year may be inflicted.

The law deals with dram drinking in pharmacies as follows:

The holder of a liquor tax certificate, who is a regularly licensed pharmacist, may sell liquor upon the prescription of a physician, which prescription shall be preserved by the vendor and pasted in a book and be put once filled, and that only on the day when dated and given, and such liquor so sold shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, and provided further that the physician giving such prescription shall not be the pharmacist himself, nor a member of the corporation, association, or copartnership selling such liquor, nor in his or their employ.

The liquor tax in this city will be paid to the Special Deputy assigned to New-York County.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

MRS. DRAYTON SECURES A DIVORCE.

The Decree Granted on Evidence of Continued Desertion.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Charlotte Augusta Drayton to-day secured a divorce from J. Coleman Drayton on the ground of desertion. The decree was granted by Chancellor McGill, who filed a long opinion with the decree.

In the opinion the Chancellor says that it is "impossible to escape the conviction that Mr. Drayton's suspicions of his wife's infidelity were not destitute of foundation in questionable circumstances, at least," but there is no decision holding that a husband may with impunity be guilty of desertion of his wife merely because of suspicion of her infidelity. Desertion is never justified except when it is shown by clear and satisfactory proof that he has been so offended against as to warrant, at his instance, a decree for divorce or judicial separation.

Chancellor McGill holds that there is no proof of collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton to procure the divorce. It is not collusion, he says, for them to wish their matrimonial relations severed.

The evidence in the case has not been filed, but the Chancellor refers to it.

Hallett Allsop Borrowe's name does not appear in his references, but mention is made of "one B., a neighbor," named as co-respondent in Mr. Drayton's suit against his wife.

The Chancellor reviews the troubles of the family. One evening in October, 1891, he says, upon Mrs. Drayton's return home from New-York, her husband accused her of intimacy with "one B., a neighbor." The next morning Mrs. Drayton went to her father's house at Rhinebeck, and there she remained a month, when, by persuasion of her family, the Draytons and their four children went to England. In that country they lived nominally together, Mr. Drayton adhering to his belief in his wife's infidelity, and refusing to remain in her company when they would be alone. It was in consequence of this state of affairs that Mrs. Drayton decided upon a legal separation. She was much distressed in mind and very unhappy. Having no confidant in England, she telegraphed to America to "B.," who went at once to England. Mrs. Drayton met him at her hotel, and he arranged a meeting for her with his lawyer, at his hotel. She went to the hotel, but the lawyer was late in appearing, and Mrs. Drayton and "B." went into another room, in which they were attended by a waiter. While they were at luncheon Mr. Drayton and two men entered the room, and after identifying her, departed. Then the separation became absolute. Mrs. Drayton made several trips to Paris to see her father, by whom she was persuaded, for the sake of the children, to seek a reconciliation with her husband. She exerted every effort to effect a reconciliation, but Mr. Drayton was obdurate. The Chancellor says that the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton was of more than two years' duration, and that the desertion was willful, continued, and obstinate.

The question then was whether such desertion was justified. The divorce proceedings commenced by Mr. Drayton in June, 1894, were at once answered by his wife, who denied his accusation. He produced no proofs to substantiate his accusations, and failed to bring his case to a hearing. In answer to his wife's suit for desertion Mr. Drayton did not reiterate his charges of infidelity, but contented himself with denying the truth of the charge of desertion.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE.

Told of in John L. Stoddard's Lecture at Daly's Theatre Yesterday.

The last lecture on John L. Stoddard's Lenten list was delivered by him yesterday before an audience which filled Daly's Theatre. His subject was "A Tour of Japan," and the pictures with which he illustrated his remarks were, in some respects, the best he has yet exhibited. Very many of them were brilliantly colored, and their effect was delightful.

The lecture will be repeated this and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stoddard made no attempt yesterday to talk of Japan in its modern position as a nation. It was old Japan of which he spoke, and he took his hearers with him through some of the romantic territory with which the empire of the Mikado abounds. Starting at Yokohama, he described the jinrikishas, the popular Japanese vehicles. He showed a beautiful picture of Yokohama Bay by moonlight, and then led his hearers to the beautiful foreign cemetery of the city. Then he presented a view of the colossal statue of Buddha, which has stood for centuries undisturbed, although the temple of which it was formerly a part has been destroyed. From here he went to Tokio, the capital of the empire, and bestowed some attention on the sacred gates which are so prominent a feature of Japanese scenery. These gates are before every temple and sacred place in Japan, and their ancient meaning cannot now be explained. They are all alike, and are revered as sacred by all the citizens.

From Tokio, Mr. Stoddard made a tour of the interior of Japan, showing many interesting scenes, and describing many interesting characteristics of the people. The country is singularly free from animal life. Horses are very rare, and of cows, sheep, or other cattle, there are none. The religion of the people forbids them to kill an animal, and the people do not eat meat. They do not know the meaning of bread, having no word for it in their language. And yet, with their strictly vegetable diet, they are remarkably healthy and strong. They are sincere lovers of nature, and to them the flowers of the country are almost as gods, so deep is their reverence for them. Cherry blossoms and chrysanthemums are their favorite flowers, and from the contemplation of these they receive much of their pleasure.

The clothing of the poor Japanese is very slight, but it is enough to preserve them from the inclemencies of the weather. Their mode of life is simple, and usually very free from vice. They need little, and they work very cheaply. Their methods are, as a rule, the exact opposite of ours. The carpenter pulls his plane toward him, instead of pushing it from him, as we do. On entering a house they take off their shoes instead of their hats. They are naturally very polite and obliging, and they never tire at their regular work. Mr. Stoddard has seen men engage in a race after drawing jinrikishas thirty-five miles.

In closing his lecture Mr. Stoddard showed views of the sacred Nikko, a citadel of religion, where the temples are many, and to which thousands of pilgrims are constantly traveling to perform their vows. Elaborate pictures revealed the temples of the mountain and the beautiful walks and drives leading to them.

THE RAINES BILL SIGNED

GOV. MORTON APPROVES ITS PRINCIPLE AND ITS DETAILS.

Suggests that Experience May Show the Need of Slight Amendments—Objections to the Measure Met in a Memorandum Filed with the Act—The Local Option Feature Should Be Made to Apply to Cities as Well as Towns.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Raines Liquor Tax bill to-day received the signature of Gov. Morton, and is now the law of the State. The Governor filed a memorandum setting forth his reasons for signing the bill. Some surprise was caused by the unqualified character of the Executive approval. The memorandum is as follows:

In considering this bill, the first question that demands attention is one of jurisdiction. Objection is made that the bill is not now properly under Executive consideration for the reason that it has not been submitted to various cities for their acceptance. It is urged that the bill is "a special city bill" within the meaning of Section 2 of Article XII. of the Constitution, and that Executive jurisdiction can only be acquired after its transmission to the cities affected and their action thereon.

It seems quite apparent that the bill is general, in the sense that it applies to all parts of the State. Every town, village, city, and county is affected by it, and it is intended to be a general and complete scheme upon the subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is also, I think, general within the meaning of the Constitution, because it relates to all the cities of each class. The Constitution expressly says that "special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class." The amount of tax imposed on the liquor traffic varies in different cities, and the amount of revenue which cities may derive from the liquor traffic also varies; but the ratio of distribution of the liquor tax is uniform. The tax, however, is assessed on the individual, and the city has no interest in it until it is paid to the County Treasurer or other proper officer. The lack of uniformity in the provisions of a bill intended to be general does not make it a special city bill within the meaning of the Constitution, unless it contains provisions relating specifically to a particular city. In fixing the rates of taxation, the Legislature might have adopted the classification of cities prescribed by the Constitution, but it chose to create an artificial classification, which has had the effect of making a different rate of taxation in cities belonging to the same Constitutional class. Such artificial classification is not objectionable, and does not alone render the bill subject to action by the cities.

It should also be observed that this bill is not to be construed as if it named all the cities of the State and prescribed the tax to be imposed on the liquor traffic carried on in each of them. The bill evidently contemplates a continuous, elastic, and changeable scheme of taxation, varying from time to time according to population, so that, after an enumeration of inhabitants, as prescribed by the Constitution, a new classification of cities and villages for the purposes of this tax will be made, and cities and villages in which, under present conditions, a given rate is imposed, will be placed in another class, and the rate of taxation will be higher or lower, according as the population is shown to have increased or diminished. Other cities and villages will also probably be incorporated and must be classified according to their population. It will hardly be claimed that, after each enumeration and consequent new classification, the cities would have the right to again express their approval or disapproval of the amount of tax to be imposed therein. A bill evidently intended to be general and to apply to all the people of the State, and possessing the qualities of perpetuity and elasticity above mentioned, is not, I think, a special city bill, although its effect may not be uniform in all cities.

I think this bill is now properly under executive consideration, and that my jurisdiction to act on it is complete and undeniable.

In my annual message to the Legislature at the opening of the present session, it was suggested that the question of regulating the sale of intoxicants would be under consideration, and I took occasion to recommend "such legislation as will measurably regulate the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold throughout the State." Attention was called to statistics showing that there is a larger number of saloons in this State, in proportion to population, than in any other whose statistics are available, New-York having a retail licensed drinking place for every 150 inhabitants, while the number of saloons in the United States, including the prohibition States, is one to each 278 of the population; and a recommendation was made that the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall, so far as practicable, embody the best features of the liquor laws now in successful operation in various States, with a consistent aim toward the reduction of the number of saloons in this State."

The bill now under consideration is a result of the deliberations of the Legislature upon this subject, and the suggestions of many persons interested in it, and while it is not free from objection in some of its details, I have no hesitation in commending the measure as a whole. It marks the beginning of a new era in legislation in this State regulating the liquor traffic. It is a radical departure from the traditional policy of the State, which has heretofore considered the regulation and sale of intoxicating liquors as matters of purely local jurisdiction. The subject has been under the general supervision and control of local officers chosen by the municipalities, except that for a few years, during the early history of the State, the Commissioner of Excise for the City of New-York was appointed by the Governor. This bill changes the entire scheme; abolishes all local boards having jurisdiction to issue licenses for the sale of liquor, and places the whole subject under State supervision. Whether this is wise or not, experience can only demonstrate, but it is an experiment worth trying, and I believe that if the design of this bill is fairly worked out by competent and faithful officers, it will produce a result so beneficial that our people will not be likely to wish to resume the system of local supervision with which we are so familiar, and which in many respects is so unsatisfactory.

From Magna Charta until now, English-speaking people have had almost constant occasion for legislation regulating the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Various experiments have been tried with more or less success; and our own State is no exception to the halting and fluctuating efforts that have been made to suppress intemperance. The evils resulting from the traffic are universally admitted, and the power of the State to regulate or even prohibit it is not denied. The wisest statesmen and philanthropists have given the subject the most careful attention, but the problem is not yet solved. Absolute prohibition is probably not attainable, and we can only hope for legislation embodying such reasonable regulations as may tend to repress, so far as practicable, the inherent evils connected with the liquor traffic. This bill is an attempt to accomplish this result, and, for the first time, the State assumes control of the subject. In doing this the State is amply justified by the consideration that the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors are not local, but are widespread and far-reaching, and that the State itself is subjected to large expenses in the creation and maintenance of institutions for the care of unfortunates who suffer directly or indirectly from the effects of the use of intoxicating liquors.

Probably the most sanguine advocates of the present measure do not hope that all the evils of intemperance will be removed by it, but I think it reasonably may be expected that the number of places where intoxicating liquors may be purchased will be considerably reduced, especially in the larger cities.

In opposition to this measure, it is urged that it is not equal in its application, and will not be equal in its results throughout the State, but equality and exact application in legislation of this character are hardly to be expected. A measure of this importance, which concerns directly or indirectly more than six millions of people, differing widely in their tastes, education, and experience and in their social and industrial relations, can hardly be expected to exactly fit every community and every interest, individual or aggregate, which may be affected by it. Only general lines of action can be indicated in such a law, and there must be an adjustment, so far as possible, to these general conditions.

It should be noted that, except in New-York and Brooklyn, where the tax is respectively $800 and $650, and in a few large villages the tax imposed by this bill is no higher than the maximum license fees now allowed by law. The license fee in cities may now be fixed at not less than $30, nor more than $500; and in other places at not less than $30 nor more than $150.

By this bill the tax in Buffalo and in all the cities of the second class—namely, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy—will be $500. In the other cities, except Hudson, the tax will be $350, as against a possible $500 under existing law. In Hudson the tax will be $300. There are also a few large villages where the tax will be $350; several where it will be $300, and others where it will be $200. In the rural communities generally the tax will be $100, as against a possible $150 under the present law. The bill does not provide for "high license" as that term is ordinarily understood, but fixes the tax at an average and moderate rate, although probably somewhat higher than the license fee now generally charged. The principle of local option in towns is retained, with the additional provision that if a town determines either for or against the sale of liquor by popular vote, that result cannot be changed within two years.

It may be desirable to extend the local option features of the law to the cities, either as a whole or by wards. If the people of any city should desire an opportunity to vote upon this question, the Legislature will doubtless accord it that right, and public opinion may soon warrant a general amendment to the bill providing for local option in all cities. On principle, there seems to be no reason why local option should not be applied to cities as well as to rural communities.

The bill imposes severe penalties for the sale of liquor without the payment of a tax, and for a violation of the tax certificate, and it also contains stringent provisions concerning the persons by whom and the places in which liquor may be sold. It also contains a provision, new in our legislation, authorizing an injunction to restrain the sale of liquor without a certificate, and making the violation of an order of the court contempt.

Two-thirds of the amount of each tax is to be paid to the municipality where the business is carried on. Objection is made to the bill that all of the tax should be paid into the municipal treasury for local purposes, and that it is purely a matter of local legislation, but, as already suggested, the State has an interest in the enforcement of the law, and has a right to some portion, or even all, of the tax to be imposed on a business authorized by it. If the number of certificates issued under this law should equal the number of licenses now in force, the revenues of the municipalities in most cases would be very largely increased, because the tax is higher than the rate now generally charged for a license. If allowance be made for a material reduction in the number of certificates, in consequence of the increase in the rate, this increase is considerable in most cities that the revenue of the city would probably still be as large as, or even larger, than under the existing conditions.

The bill seeks to accomplish a complete revision of all the excise laws of the State, repealing existing statutes, but retaining most of their provisions, except as necessarily modified by the change of scheme for the granting of certificates or licenses. Provisions of law upon this subject more than a century old, which have been salutary as well as necessary restraints upon the liquor traffic, are continued in force.

It will not be practicable here to enter into consideration of the details of the bill. It is plain, concise, and comprehensive, and will, I think, easily establish its right to stand as a statute calculated to simplify, if not at once to settle, the vexed question of the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is entitled to a fair trial, and I am firmly convinced that many of the evils incidental to the liquor traffic will be lessened, though perhaps, not entirely eliminated, by this new measure.

It has been suggested that the bill in some of its features, especially in some of its administrative details, should be amended. Experience will probably suggest other amendments. This subject has received the thoughtful attention of reformers and legislators for many years, and even with the aid of their experience and study it is hardly to be expected that an ideal statute can be formulated at one stroke, involving such a marked change of policy as well as numerous changes in detail.

By the passage of this act the Legislature has, I think, made a sincere effort to comply with the suggestion made in my last annual message, and has produced a measure which I confidently believe will be gratefully appreciated by all who think that further restraints should be imposed upon the liquor traffic.

Much disappointment is expressed over the memorandum of the Governor, because of the absence of any recommendation for remedial legislation. This failure has heightened the belief that the Bondy bill, proposing a lower tax for malt liquors, was in fact a "flyer" as it was dubbed by one of the leading Republican Senators the day it was introduced. The Bondy bill was introduced, it is believed, simply to stop the pressure then being brought to bear on the Governor, until after he should have disposed of the Raines bill.

The Governor was at the Executive Chamber at 9 o'clock this morning, one hour ahead of his usual time. He carefully dictated the message which he filed with the bill, and as each page was finished by the typewriter it was taken to him and studied carefully. Very few alterations were made.

Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, who hopes to be the next Republican nominee for Governor, went into the Executive Chamber, which was closed to visitors during the forenoon, and read over the message which the Governor had prepared. Whether he suggested any changes is not known. He remained until the last page was corrected by the Governor.

"Brother" Colvin, the State Treasurer, who was detained here in the preparation of a bill providing that the State shall purchase a slice of Caldwell, on Lake George, for a public park, stuck his head into the Executive Chamber door, but went no further. These were the only callers of prominence, save Gen. Amasa J. Parker. The message was made public at 11:30, and fifteen minutes later the Raines Liquor Tax law, with the memorandum attached, was deposited with the Secretary of State, as Chapter 112, Laws of 1896.

Gov. Morton took two or three turns about the chamber when the bill had left him, and went to luncheon earlier than usual, without doing any other business.

No one has yet filed an application with the Governor for appointment as Chief of the Excise Bureau, or as a Deputy for New-York, Kings, or Erie. A large number of applications have been made for Inspectorships.

SWALLOWED HIS FALSE TEETH.

After Four Days They Were Recovered by a Physician.

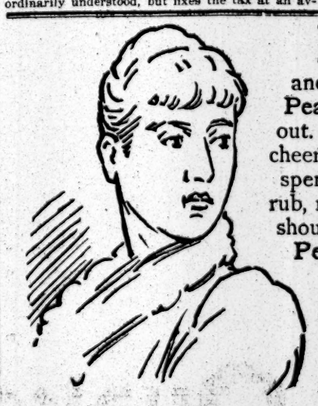
ORANGE, N. J., March 23.—Edward Krager swallowed his false teeth Wednesday night. He was asleep, and was seized with a coughing fit. When he awoke he felt a pain in his chest, and discovered that he had swallowed his teeth.

Dr. Harry E. Matthews of the Memorial Hospital, where Krager has been since the mishap occurred, last night succeeded in recovering the teeth. He gave Krager a powerful emetic, which threw him into convulsions.

During the convulsions the teeth were dislodged and raised to Krager's throat. The doctor, with a pair of forceps, then secured the teeth. Krager did not feel any ill effects, and left the hospital to-day.

Money to Improve the Parks.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill authorizing the expenditure by the Park Department of $350,000 for improving the parks and parkways of this city. No one appeared at the hearing either for or against the measure.



Look Around

and see the women who are using Pearline. It's easy to pick them out. They're brighter, fresher, more cheerful than the women who have spent twice as much time in the rub, rub, rub, of the old way. Why shouldn't they be? Washing with Pearline is easy.

And look at the clothes that are washed with Pearline. They're brighter, and fresher, too. They haven't been rubbed to pieces on the washboard. They may be old, but they don't show it. For clothes washed with Pearline last longer.

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

How Victoria Has Retained Her Wonderful Health and Strength.

"Have you ever heard of Queen Victoria's secret?"

It was a well-known New-York physician who recently asked the following question, in the course of a conversation at his club. None of the company had ever heard about it, and they pressed him for an explanation. He then related the following remarkable story:

"It is a well-known fact," he said, "that the Queen of Great Britain is one of the most wonderful old ladies in existence. Although she is nearly 80 years of age, she is, to-day, as bright and active as many a woman of 40. And why do you suppose it is? I will tell you, for I obtained the information from reliable sources. It is because her Majesty never allows a day to pass without taking a little pure malt whiskey. She takes this strengthening stimulant by the advice of her physicians, among whom are some of the greatest medical men in the world. That is why the Queen is so full of life and energy in spite of her advanced years."

This is an interesting story and it clearly proves that scientific men are correct in telling us that nothing compares with a pure malt stimulant for building up health. Unfortunately, such a stimulant is by no means common or more people would reap the benefit of taking such a preparation. In fact, there is only one pure medicinal whiskey in existence which is entirely free from injurious adulterations. It is known as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and thousands of men and women have testified to the wonderful benefit received from taking it.

Nothing has ever equaled it for stirring up the blood, promoting digestion, and invigorating the body. For this reason, no inferior imitations should be accepted from grocers or druggists who attempt to substitute something which they claim is "just as good" as Duffy's.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Final Steps in the Formation of an Important Organization—Rate Committee to Build a New Tariff Schedule Next Week—An Advance and Greater Stability in Rates—Pacific Mail and Panama Interests Satisfied.

Final action in the matter of the formation of a new transcontinental traffic association was taken in one of the parlors of the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon by the representatives of more than a dozen important railroads.

It is expected that the new association will become operative about the first of next month, and its agreement will be binding on all of the lines concerned until the 1st of next January. After that date any road may withdraw upon giving ninety days' notice.

Among the advantages that it is believed will result from the operation of this agreement are the cessation of transcontinental railroad rate wars, a general advance in tariffs, and the payment of a monthly subsidy of $72,500 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The new association, in fact, guarantees a sufficient amount of traffic to each Pacific Mail steamer on the Pacific coast to make up the amount named. This subsidy will be divided between the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad in the proportion of 45 per cent. to the first-named company and 55 per cent. to the latter.

The railroads that compose the new Transcontinental Association are the Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, Atchison, Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Panama Railroad, the Rock Island, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The Secretary of the association is R. H. Countess, and there is a general impression that that gentleman will be elected Commissioner.

The Rate Committee, which is to meet in Milwaukee next Monday, consists of the General Freight Agents of the several roads interested. As soon as a tariff schedule can be prepared, the new agreement will become operative.

Members of the Southwestern Traffic Association are conferring in this city with a view to the adoption of a new form of agreement, the old form not being satisfactory to all of the parties in interest. It is expected that the conferences will continue through two or three days more. An effort is making to establish a board of control for the pooling of the Texas business on something like the line laid down by the Joint Traffic Association.

SEVERAL ROADS ANSWER.

The Federal Suit Against the Joint Traffic Association.

In the suit of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association and the thirty-two railroad companies composing it, as co-defendants, the following have thus far filed answers to the complaint:

The Joint Traffic Association, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, the Northern Central Railway, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Michigan Central, the Wabash, the New-York, Ontario and Western, and the West Shore.

All of these answers are identical in substance, and, with few exceptions, in text, with the answer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court last Saturday, an abstract of which has been published.

The more important charges in the bill of complaint, which are denied in the answers, are: (1) That the joint traffic agreement was intended to restrain competition among railroads in respect to inter-State commerce; (2) that the parties to the agreement sought to deprive the public of advantages derived from the independent competition of the companies; (3) that it was intended to establish arbitrary rates; (4) that the companies entered into a conspiracy to restrain commerce among the several States; (5) that the parties to the agreement pooled or combined any portion of their transportation of inter-State commerce; (6) that the parties to the agreement undertook to combine their freight or divide their earnings, or any portion of them.

Among the objects of the joint traffic agreement, the answers assert, was to bring about a co-operation which would lead to the maintenance of reasonable and just rates, fares, rules, and regulations of inter-State traffic; would prevent unjust discrimination; would secure the reduction and concentration of agencies and the introduction of economies in the conduct of inter-State commerce.

VERMONT CENTRAL.

Judge Lacombe Takes Ancillary Proceedings in the Receivership.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York has ordered that this court take ancillary jurisdiction with the United States Circuit Court for the District of Vermont in the suit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada against the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and has confirmed the appointment of Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, and Edward C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont, as receivers of the defendant company.

It is directed that no property of the defend

THE JINGOES SURRENDER

GIVE UP THE FIGHT FOR ADOPTION OF THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Will Not Concur in the Declarations Made by the House—Another Conference Asked For—Mr. Hale Predicts that His Branch of the National Legislature Will Have No More Trouble with the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate jingoes who marched up the hill so boldly a few weeks ago, marched down again to-day, with their banners trailing and a big hole in the bass drum. They had surrendered to the opponents of the House Cuban resolutions, and Mr. Sherman, their leader, had authorized the rejection of the conference report sustaining the objectionable resolutions. A more complete backdown has not been recorded since the silver men capitulated to the President two years ago. Mr. Sherman professed last week to be certain that the Senate would agree to the conference report without much more delay, and the announcement was made yesterday, with his approval, that night sessions might be ordered, to expedite action in the matter. Mr. Sherman went to the Capitol earlier than usual this morning, and had a conference with Senators representing both sides of the question, and the result was that his eyes were opened to the true situation.

Agitation of the question had resulted in arraying a majority of the Senators in opposition to the position taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If a vote could have been had to-day it would have resulted in the rejection of the report. It was a bitter pill for Mr. Sherman to swallow, but he made a virtue of necessity, and after he had called up the report in open Senate he moved that it be recommitted, and that a further conference be asked for. The request was granted without any more delay than was made necessary by the refusal of Mr. Allen to discontinue the speech he had begun on the subject of the report. Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge will be the conferrees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman feels keenly the humiliation attendant upon his surrender, and Mr. Morgan, his chief lieutenant, also is in the dumps. Both had assumed that the Senate would not attempt to reverse the position taken by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in their speeches had intimated that the only proper course to pursue would be to adopt the report.

Naturally, the opponents of the Cuban resolutions are exceedingly happy. Mr. Hale, who led the opposition, is of opinion that the Senate will not be troubled with any more resolutions of this character. He believes the Senate and House conferrees will be unable to agree, and the session will come to a head with the jingoes powerless to force action. The changed situation in the Senate is ascribed by him to the full debate and the plentiful evidence that the Committee on Foreign Relations did not take the Senate into its confidence.

The question of the final disposition of the Cuban question is exciting much interest in view of the defeat of the jingo element. The chief opposition to the House resolutions was due to the third section, which advocated intervention by the United States Government. Mr. Hill was the first to direct attention to the dangers contained in this section. The committee refused to modify it. Whether the conferrees will agree to cut this section, or whether the original Senate resolutions will be accepted by the House, or whether the conferrees will fail to reach an understanding, it is impossible to say at this time. Many Senators take the view of Mr. Hale that there will not be an agreement.

Mr. Mills, who believes in intervention by the United States, offered to-day a joint resolution, directing the President to ask Spain to grant local self-government to Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal, to take possession of the island, using the military and naval forces, if necessary, and hold it until the Cubans should be in position to organize self-government. The failure of Mr. Sherman to force through the less objectionable resolutions of the House indicates plainly what the fate of the Mills resolution will be.

Mr. Platt late this afternoon introduced a concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of the people of this country with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty and requesting the President to use his good offices with Spain in the interest of the establishment of a free government on the island. Mr. Platt and other Senators may make an effort to secure the adoption by the Senate of this expression. In view of the rebuff administered to the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is not anticipated that the committee will favor any resolution less menacing to the relations between the United States and Spain than the ones it advocated.

The resolution of Mr. Mills will be used by the Texas Senator as the basis of his promised speech. What he proposes is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

That the President of the United States is hereby directed to request the Government of Spain to authorize the people of Cuba, subject to the sovereignty of Spain, to institute such local government as they may wish, and invest it with such powers as they may think necessary to secure to the people of Cuba the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Section 2. In case Spain should refuse to grant to the inhabitants of Cuba the rightful power of local self-government, then the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the Island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States, and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military forces as may be necessary to protect them from invasion.

Mr. Mills, it is said, has no expectation that his resolution will be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Platt's resolution is much milder. He proposes that the Senate shall make this declaration:

The Senate hereby expresses its earnest desire and hope that Cuba may soon become a free, independent, and republican Government, and that the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government to secure such results.

One of the interesting features of the debate to-day was the treatment of the jingoes by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen. In the course of his speech he said:

A few days ago Senators were falling over one another to get an opportunity to vote for these Cuban resolutions. There was then a wonderful burst of patriotic sentiment here. Republicans and Democrats—and Populists, a little inspired, too—wanted to demonstrate to the world that we not only sympathized with Cuba, but were willing, if need be, to afford her substantial aid. And yet our patriotism has been sifting out from that moment to this, until it is very doubtful whether the resolutions can pass to-day.

First came the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) antagonizing the resolutions. Then came the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar.) And finally the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sherman) has considered, I guess, that it is about time for him to retreat; and we are offered this resolution to commit the matter to a conference committee, and I suppose that that will be the end of it.

Mr. Sherman's motion to send the House resolutions back to conference was passed unanimously, without division.

MAKING FUN OF PEFFER.

His Flowing Whiskers the Subject of a Senatorial Remark.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day and considered for upward of two hours, 30 out of 135 pages being disposed of.

When the paragraph was reached providing compensation for a "skilled laborer," inquiry by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) brought out the fact that this skilled laborer was a barber. When Mr. Peffer objected to the outlay Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) suggested that this "skilled laborer" was needed to shave other Senators, if not to shave the Senator from Kansas.

"My object," Mr. Peffer replied, "is to get rid of these Senate barbers. What I object to is that Senators employ barbers to do barber work for them at the expense of the people. It is time that public attention was called to this and other items of expense, which are not only unnecessary, but vicious and extravagant. It is time that a halt should be called somewhere."

The item was not altered.

An item for the appointment of three clerks and one laborer in the State Department, to be selected "by the Secretary of State, by reason of special aptitude," was attacked by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) as an attempt to escape from the civil service rules promulgated by the President, with the approval of the Secretary of State. Mr. Gorman said he was not in favor of the sweeping civil service rules that had been made, but, so long as they were in force, there was no reason why the Secretary of State should escape from them. The words objected to were struck out.

THE BERING SEA TREATY AGAIN.

Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Notwithstanding the treaty providing for a commission to assess the damages, if any, accruing to the subjects of Great Britain as the result of seizures in Bering Sea has been reported to the Senate, it was the subject of a hearing this morning before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Olney being present.

The treaty has been amended in its text by the Senate committee only with respect to minor details. The agreed upon statement of facts before the Paris tribunal by the counsel of the two Governments, with regard to seizures, has been, it is said, incorporated in the treaty, but this, it is held by Senators on the committee, is not in any sense binding upon this Government. The language of this alleged agreed upon statement of facts has been amended in some particulars, and this is, so far as can be ascertained, the only change made in the text of the treaty.

Before the Paris court of arbitration twenty sealing vessels put in their claims for damages. All of these claims now appear in the treaty for settlement, and in addition there are four other vessels whose claims never did appear before the tribunal. It was at first contended that the claims of these four vessels should not be subjected to arbitration, but that the question of damages should be limited to such vessels as presented their claims before the Paris court. This point has not, however, been pressed, and it is believed the United States will agree to submit all these questions to this arbitration, although it contends, as it always has done, that there is no valid claim for damage growing out of their seizures.

Secretary Olney urged that speedy action be taken on the treaty, as it was imperative that something be done before the season progresses too far. It is quite likely that the Senate will be asked to act upon the convention this week.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

The Section of the Appropriation Bill Regarding Them.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day completed the section of the Naval Appropriation bill providing new vessels for the navy. It is provided that one of the four battleships recommended shall be built on the Pacific coast, one torpedo boat on the Pacific coast, one torpedo boat on the Gulf, and one on the Mississippi River.

Five of the torpedo boats are to have a speed of at least 25 knots, and the remaining ten the highest speed possible. The five will be the larger boats. Bidders for torpedo boats can bid for any number they see proper.

The boats to be constructed on the Pacific coast, the Gulf, and the Mississippi are to be built at these points, if the cost of construction is not "excessive." In case it is excessive they are to be built anywhere the President may decide.

The committee this afternoon completed the bill, and authorized Mr. Boutelle to report it to the House. After concluding the ship clause of the bill, the consideration of dry docks was renewed. Heretofore the committee had voted for three timber dry docks, one at Portsmouth, N. H.; another at Algiers, La., and a third at Mare Island, Cal. To-day the motion was made to reconsider this recommendation, and after considerable discussion it was decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to strike all the docks out of the bill.

WITNESSES MUST ANSWER.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Inter-State Commerce Act.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—By a majority the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that persons subpoenaed to testify as to violations of the inter-State commerce law, especially in the matter of the payment of illegal rebates on freight to favored shippers, must give their evidence or be in contempt of court. The case at bar came on appeal in habeas corpus proceedings from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the parties of record being Theodore F. Brown and John W. Walker, Marshal for that district.

Brown was the Auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and was subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury and testify as to the payment of rebates to the Union Coal Company, or to the transportation for that company of coal at less than tariff rates, in 1894-5. Brown declined to answer on the ground that to do so would tend to accuse and incriminate himself, and pleaded his Constitutional prerogative in that behalf. The Judge of the district court held that he must answer, and, still refusing to do so, he was adjudged to be in contempt, and committed to the custody of the Marshal until he did answer and paid a fine of $5. He appealed to the Circuit Court for release on a writ of habeas corpus, but that court declined to discharge him. Thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case was argued in January last. Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the Court. He said the case before the Court was whether or not the amendment of Feb. 11, 1893, to the Inter-State commerce law sufficiently satisfied the Constitutional guarantee of protection. In the case of Counselman vs. Hitchcock, the Court decided that "Section 860 of the Revised Statutes does not supply a complete protection from all the perils against which the Constitutional prohibition was designed to guard, and is not a full substitute for that prohibition. In view of the Constitutional provision, a statutory enactment, to be valid, must afford absolute immunity against future prosecutions for the offense to which the question relates."

The amendment in question, said Justice Brown, was passed to meet that construction of the Constitution; it exempted the witness from any prosecution whatever on account of any transaction as to which he should testify.

"The clause of the Constitution in question," continued the Justice, "should be construed, as it was doubtless designed, to effect a practical and beneficent purpose—not necessarily to protect witnesses against every possible detriment which might happen to them from their testimony, nor to unduly impede, hinder, or obstruct the administration of criminal justice. That the statute should be upheld, if it can be construed in harmony with the fundamental law, will be admitted. Instead of seeking for excuses for holding acts of the legislative power to be void by reason of their conflict with the Constitution, or with certain supposed fundamental principles of civil liberty, the effort should be to reconcile them if possible, and not to hold the law invalid unless, as was observed by Chief Justice Marshall, in Fletcher vs. Peck, the opposition between the Constitution and the law be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In concluding the discussion of the cases, the opinion referred to the relation of Brown to the transaction under investigation, saying: "It is entirely clear that he was not the chief or even a substantial offender against the law, and that his privilege was claimed for the purpose of shielding the railway or its officers from answering a charge of having violated its provisions. To say that, notwithstanding his immunity from punishment, he would incur personal odium and disgrace from answering these questions, seems too much like an abuse of language to be worthy of serious consideration. But, even if this were true, he would still be compelled to answer, if the facts sought to be elucidated were material to the issue.

"If, as was justly observed in the opinion of the court below, witnesses standing in Brown's position, were at liberty to set up an immunity from testifying, the enforcement of the inter-State commerce law, or other analogous act wherein it is for the interest of both parties to conceal their misdoings, would become impossible, since it is only from the mouths of those having knowledge of the inhibited contracts that the facts can be ascertained."

From the judgment of the court, Justices Field, Gray, Shiras, and White dissented, Field in a separate opinion, and the others uniting in one prepared by Mr. Justice Shiras.

No Quorum in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To-day's session of the House, under the rules, was given up to District of Columbia business, but the District calendar was soon cleared up, and the remainder of the session was spent in the consideration of a bill to modify the existing law regarding the punishment of crimes committed under Federal jurisdiction, involving the death penalty, so as to allow a sentence to prison for life. After a three hours' discussion the passage of the bill was frustrated by a point of no quorum made by Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

A Reservation for the Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) in the Senate to-day presented numerous petitions and papers from clergymen, medical men, and educators in favor of setting apart a Government reservation for the benefit of persons suffering from pulmonary diseases in the North, who might be benefited by a change of climate to the salubrious atmosphere of the Rocky Mountain region; and he later introduced a bill setting apart the Fort Stanton military reservation in New-Mexico. He spoke in favor of the proposition, which is under the lead of the American Invalid Aid Society of Boston.

Congressional Doings.

—Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts has given notice of a motion to modify Rule 22 of the United States Senate so as to provide that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for not less than four days it shall be in order to demand that debate be closed.

—Mr. Jones of Virginia offered in the House yesterday a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of James Monroe, "the author of the Monroe doctrine," at Fredericksburg, Va.

—The House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has reported favorably a bill to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people.

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

Pity T'is, T'is True

—(Shakespeare.)

that the Armenians have been left destitute by the Turkish outrages. We have several bales of rugs, their only possessions left, to dispose of. They contain all varieties of sizes and kinds, corridor rugs in pairs, of unusual length—some as long as 24 ft., and varying widths, highly decorative for hall and stair coverings; carpet rugs, suitable for the entire floor covering of a large room, down to little rugs for a door mat, in resplendent color effects. A shrewd buyer will appreciate this chance, as they wear for centuries and increase in value with age. We hope to speedily sell them and give the Armenians help. Prices are our valuation according to the invoice cost of the bale, and as there were all sorts and kinds mixed, many bargains can be found by any one with a little knowledge of Oriental Rugs.

FASCINATING STYLES AND PRICES IN SPRING FURNITURE.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Metal Production of Montana.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—E. B. Braden, assayer, in charge of the United States Assay Office at Helena, Mont., who made the collection of statistics of the production of metals in that State, by direction of the Director of the Mint, reports the production of gold and silver for 1895 to have been as follows: Gold, 209,320 fine ounces, of the coin value of $4,327,040; silver, 17,701,658 fine ounces, of the coining value in silver dollars of $22,886,092; copper, 201,093,992 pounds, of the value of $21,114,869; lead, 24,139,504 pounds, of the value of $754,350. The increase in the gold output over 1894 is $676,000; in the silver output, 4,881,000 fine ounces.

150

different brands of baking powder to choose from—yet teachers of cookery all agree in using the same one,—

Cleveland's

—it does the best work.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Vetoes Two House Bills —New Borough Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The Legislature convened at 8 o'clock to-night. The Governor sent in his vetoes of House bills 149 and 216. House bill 149 repeals the section of the General Insurance act requiring insurance brokers to take out licenses from the Department of Banking and Insurance.

House bill 216 provides that the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County shall cause sidewalks to be constructed on both sides of the Hudson County Boulevard. The boulevard, fourteen miles long, was constructed, the Governor says, wholly at the general expense of the county. The scheme of the bill is to lay the sidewalks at the general public expense of the whole county, without any contribution from the abutting property owners. The Governor says that one-half of the $250,000 required to build the sidewalks should be contributed by the property owners benefited.

The special House committee appointed to codify the borough laws introduced to-day a bill for the relief of the numerous boroughs which have been declared unconstitutional by the courts. The bill repeals the act incorporating borough governments in seaside resorts and provides that every borough or Borough Commission established under the provisions of the acts repealed, which is now a de facto corporation, shall be created a borough by its present corporate name under the General Borough act of 1878, and the supplements thereto. All ordinances, acts, and proceedings heretofore passed and taken by any such borough and Borough Commissions are validated and confirmed.

The bill further provides that the present officers of these boroughs shall continue in office until the Spring of 1897, when new officers are to be elected, under the act of 1878. Officers now holding over not provided for by the act of 1878 are to be ousted.

The House killed the bill creating the office of City Veterinary Surgeon. It passed bills enabling the City of Elizabeth to hold the Spring election without first making a house-to-house canvass; enabling the Prosecutor of Passaic County to appoint an assistant at $2,000 a year; authorizing the establishment of a Sinking Fund Commissioner in Essex County; enabling non-residents who own $20,000 worth of property in New-Jersey to organize Lloyds insurance companies and operate them in this State.

In the Senate Mr. Rogers introduced a bill adding $13,000 to the Camden armory appropriation.

The marriage license law was reported adversely, and the report was sustained.

The bill prohibiting the gift or sale of cigarettes to persons under twenty-one years old was amended, the age being reduced to sixteen years.

A long debate took place on the bill to prohibit trolley companies carrying freight. The amendment to permit municipalities to regulate the matter was defeated, and then the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

SHOP WAS BLOWN TO PIECES.

Dynamite Exploded and One Man Was Slightly Hurt.

A small blacksmith shop at 665 Eagle Avenue was blown up by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge yesterday afternoon, and Charles Read, thirty-four years old, of 494 Third Avenue, a Building Inspector, was injured on the left leg.

The shop belonged to Louis Lubecker, a contractor, of 662 Eagle Avenue, and was built to keep his blasting tools in order. Lubecker is now excavating a cellar next door to the shop. The men were not at work yesterday, nor were any of them in the shop, except an Italian, who was mending a drill.

Windows in the houses for a block around were shattered, and when the smoke and dust cleared away there was not a sign of the shop, except the fragments of boards lying around the adjoining lot and in the street. Read, who was inspecting a building fifty yards away, was struck on the leg by a fragment of tin from the shop, and sustained a flesh wound. Lubecker says that he has no idea how the dynamite came to be in the shop, or how it was exploded.

Services in Cooper Union.

The interdenominational services in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon were well attended. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia preached a sermon on "God's Mercies." The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn talked on "The Trial of Jesus." W. S. Weedon led the song service.

TRINITY LODGE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Popular German Organization Gives a Reception and Ball.

The one hundred and first anniversary of Trinity Masonic Lodge was observed, in the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, last night, when a reception and ball were given to the friends of this popular German organization.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of William M. Schwenker, Frank Ruppert, C. A. Studler, G. A. Litthauer, Carl Moebius, and August Finck.

Among those present were Grand Master John Stewart of the State of New-York, Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, District Deputy Grand Master Alfred Osterland, John J. Gillig, Jacob Ruppert, Controller Fitch, Henry Behrens, C. T. Klein, Michael Heumann, John Unger, John B. Hasslocker, Edward C. Schaefer, Herman Schalk, Adam Weber, Charles Rohe, H. F. Schwartzwalder, G. W. Brandt, J. C. Delavergne, Sigmund Gergman, William Forster, M. J. Groh, August Hartman, A. J. Morschsauser, F. Brickelmeier, Federick Mayser, C. Schmidtt, Max Spicker, Herman Weber, H. N. Hyman, F. Uhlman, and John Richle.

Dr. August Frech was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Carl Moebius of the Committee on Arrangements. Henry Schneider was the floor manager.

About 2,000 persons were present.

The First Newport Cottage Opened.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence arrived to-day from New-York, where they have been spending the Winter, and opened their villa, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season, for which they are the first arrivals. Mr. Lawrence reports $5,000 thus far subscribed for the open-air horse show of August. Other subscriptions are being daily received by him, although as yet no special effort has been made in this direction. He will announce the schedule of classes and awards late this week.

R. G. Hone of New-York is the guest of Russell Hone.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AWAIT MR. PLATT'S WORD

Continued from Page 1.

Kinley. Neither Mr. Depew nor Mr. Miller is committed against him."

Some politicians thought last night that the Thomas-Jewett resolution might get twenty-five signers. Others said that that estimate was too high.

"If that resolution comes up in the convention," said one of the Platt members of the Republican State Committee last night, "a roll call should be ordered on it, and that will show the few McKinley men that are delegates to this convention."

Mr. Platt is said to have made an effort to get the McKinley boomers not to mar the beauty of his convention by presenting the resolution publicly on the floor, but to present it to the Committee on Resolutions. It was the intention of the McKinley boomers last night, however, to have their little say in the convention if there is any way of doing it.

There is going to be another McKinley conference at the Hotel Metropole at 10:30 this morning. All delegates who are supposed to favor McKinley have been invited to be present.

TO DODGE THE RAINES BILL.

Convention Not to Touch It—A Talk with Senator Raines.

The convention is going to dodge the Raines bill. The leaders said yesterday morning that it would be improper to pass a resolution indorsing a bill which was in the Governor's hands awaiting executive action. A little later came the news that the Governor had signed the bill and the obnoxious thing had become a law. Then the tune changed.

Some were in favor of a resolution to be presented to the convention by itself, and in no way connected with the regular platform of the convention. But the bosses were not sufficiently well pleased with the new liquor law to do that, and they came to the conclusion that noth. but "National issues" should be dealt with in the resolutions.

As the convention was called simply to elect National delegates, it was easy to dodge any action on the new law. It was also agreed that the customary resolution which referred all proposed expressions of opinion to the Committee on Platform without debate would go through, and that would shut out any attempt to debate the excise question on the floor of the convention.

No one would have supposed, from a casual glance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel bar yesterday, that there could be any very strong sentiment in the party in favor of any measure designed to restrict the sale of rum. It did not show itself. A half-score of the men who had, under the bosses' orders, lined up to crowd the Raines bill through the Legislature two weeks ago, were to be found yesterday lined up before the bar endeavoring to slake well-developed hayseed thirsts.

Senator John Raines, who stands as the father of the law, was in the corridor when news came that Gov. Morton had signed the bill.

"Are you a subject for congratulations?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked.

"I don't know that I am, but I think the people of the State are," said the Senator, looking up toward the ceiling from under his black slouch hat. "I think the State is to be congratulated."

"What is the likelihood that any supplementary bills, making amendments, will be passed?"

"I do not want to discuss that," said the Senator. "I do not know what may be done. I think some of the administrative features may be changed."

"It is said there was an agreement that a bill fixing a one-half rate for beer licenses should be passed to appease the kickers."

"I do not know that any agreement was made, for I know what will be the fate of the Bondy bill, introduced last week, giving a half rate for beer, if it comes to the Senate. I have not read the memorandum which the Governor filed, and do not know what, if any, changes he suggests."

There is among the delegates to the State Convention about the same feeling on the question of saying anything in favor of the bill that existed at the Saratoga Convention last Fall. They dared not touch the Sunday question then until Warner Miller compelled them to do so, and they would not touch the subject now with a ten-foot pole. It is just possible that some one will present a resolution on the subject to-day, but if so, the man who does it is likely to be choked into silence in short order.

WOULD-BE GOVERNORS PLENTY.

Speaker Fish and Others Swarm to Mr. Platt's Hotel.

The candidates for Governor were thick in the crowd that swarmed to Mr. Platt's hotel yesterday. Any one with a trout pole could have touched a dozen or so without trouble.

Speaker Fish was one of the most prominent. He towered above the others physically by a head. He had discarded the "shocking" silk hat under which he started out to make his campaign, and wore an Alpine hat jauntily. This, with a sack coat, gave him quite a "sporty" look.

Col. "Archie" Baxter was easily the handsomest of the candidates. His boom was in charge of delegates from Chemung County, and the Colonel, blushing like a schoolboy, under a silk hat of the Spring block, with a black frock coat, creased trousers, and a freshly curled mustache, moved like a second Chesterfield among a host of admiring friends.

His boom did not bother in the least either Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., or Sereno E. Payne, or Francis Hendricks, or Clarence Lexow, or Col. John S. Kenyon, the Clerk of the Senate and Secretary of the State Committee. Col. Kenyon's boom was started yesterday. It may have been a joke, but before night there was not a man in the corridor who was saluted as Governor oftener than Col. Kenyon, not even excepting Mr. Lexow, who has the solid support of the Nyack visitors.

Hobart Krum, Senator from Schoharie County, under what would pass for a sombrero, and Assemblyman M. V. B. Ives of Potsdam, with a shiny silk hat and a box coat, were striking figures.

Caleb Simms, the missionary who was sent South by Chairman Hackett to manufacture Morton sentiment, and Charles W. Anderson, the colored Demosthenes, who went on a similar mission, were in the crowd.

Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, a member of the State Committee, started a movement during the afternoon to give a colored man a place as one of the alternates at large. It was his idea that it would help to gather in the colored delegates from Southern States if the State Convention thus recognized the colored man. Charles W. Anderson was the man who had been selected as one of the delegation. It did not take two minutes to turn down the colored man in this matter.

Mr. Platt and the sub-bosses would not listen to the proposition, and whatever colored delegates from the South may be secured will be brought into the fold by other inducements than official recognition of the race by the State Convention.

There was a painful incident during the day. Representative George N. Southwick of Albany, who is to be permanent Chairman of the convention, prepared himself a speech, which he proposed to deliver when the proper time comes to-day. It was voluminous, and is said to have been remarkably free in its method of treatment of certain topics which are supposed to be uppermost in the public mind.

This speech had to be submitted to the eye of the "bosses." Mr. Southwick took his speech to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to be edited.

When that process had been completed the speech was about one-half its original length.

"It was edited with an axe," was the way one man expressed it. Little typewritten slips for "inserts" were pasted in. Whole pages and glowing periods had been chopped out, and much of the frank and free opinion and semi-editorial utterance were laid waste by the devastating blue pencil of the machine leaders. This did not please Mr. Southwick, but it had to go in its edited form.

MORTON TALK ON THE SURFACE.

Some Sentiment for McKinley, More for Harrison.

Hundreds of delegates to the convention were in this city yesterday, and many of them were about State Committee Headquarters, where orders were issued. Mr. Platt kept closely in his room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Chairman Hackett of the State Committee was in bed in the same house, laid up with a cold. Consequently, orders had to be issued in a roundabout way.

There was little but Morton talk on the surface. Every one was vociferously declaring that the Governor was his choice, and would be the choice of New-York's delegates at St. Louis. None of them knew who he would be called on to support after he had done Gov. Morton the honor of a complimentary vote. For it is cold truth that many of the men who will sit in convention to-day said under their breath that they regarded the Morton boom as Mr. Platt's way of holding the fort against McKinley.

There is some genuine McKinley sentiment among the delegates. There is some in favor of ex-Speaker Reed. There is some in favor of Allison. But, acknowledging this, some of the men who are oldest in politics said that a majority of the delegates, if they represented their counties instead of obeying the boss, would favor ex-President Harrison. There was Harrison talk, more than McKinley talk by two to one.

One notable thing in the day was the change in the slate for alternates-at-large. Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo was substituted for Controller James A. Roberts.

This was done at the instance of Buffalo men. Mr. Roberts, it was said by his friends, preferred not to go as an alternate, inasmuch as he was defeated in his own district week before last, when he tried to go as a district delegate.

It was decided to have a few speeches to-day in which the merits of Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate will be set forth. Edward Lauterbach is scheduled to make one of these, and J. Sloat Fassett another. If Mr. Fassett does this, it will be supposed to signify that he has once again come into the Platt camp. After it is over he will receive the official political blessing of ex-Senator Platt.

Dwight Lawrence, "the dean of the Sage Corps," who has attended every Republican convention since 1865, said yesterday that he thought the delegates to this one were rather above the average in appearance. It is a disputed question whether "Dean" Lawrence or Henry G. Burleigh has a speaking acquaintance with the greater number of men in the State.

DETAILS FOR THE CONVENTION.

Plans as Arranged by Mr. Platt's State Committee.

The finishing touches to the arrangements for to-day's convention were put on last night by Mr. Platt's Republican State Committee, which met in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 o'clock and finished all its business in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Platt was not at the meeting. He never is at such meetings, but yesterday his recent slight injury kept him to his room. Chairman Charles W. Hackett was laid up with a cold. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had so bad a cold that he could not speak above a whisper. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Executive Committee, did not belong to Mr. Platt's invalid corps, so he presided over the perfunctory deliberations of the committee. There was an unusually large attendance, according to the roll call, which follows, by Congressional districts:

District.	District.
1. William J. Youngs.	17. Benj. B. Odell, Jr.
2. Andrew Jacobs.	18. Lewis H. Vail.
3. Wm. W. Goodrich.	19. C. V. Collins.
4. Robert A. Sharkey, represented by John La Grange.	20. William Barnes, Jr.
	21. Wm. S. C. Wiley.
5. Fred'k H. Schroeder.	22. Wm. L. Proctor.
6. Andrew Frank.	23. Frank S. Witherbee.
7. Chas. W. Alexander.	24. John T. Mott.
8. Cornelius Van Cott.	25. Charles W. Hackett, absent.
9. Charles H. Murray.	26. George W. Dunn.
10. Robert A. Greacen.	27. Francis Hendricks.
11. George Hilliard.	28. Barnet H. Davis.
12. Thurlow W. Barnes.	29. John P. Parkhurst.
13. William Brookfield, absent.	30. Henry A. Bruner.
	31. George W. Aldridge.
14. Abraham Gruber.	32. John R. Hazel.
15. James M. Doremus, represented by Otto Irving Wise.	33. Harvey J. Hurd.
	34. William J. Glenn.
	Additional member—
16. Wm. H. Robertson.	Charles M. Berrian.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge offered the resolution selecting Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester as temporary Chairman, and W. W. Goodrich of Brooklyn the resolution selecting John S. Kenyon, Reuben L. Fox, Charles A. Ball, and L. B. Gleason as temporary Secretaries.

George W. Dunn of Binghamton offered a resolution authorizing Secretary John S. Kenyon to make up the temporary roll of the convention. This was carried without debate. No notices of contests were filed with the committee, and no action was taken by the committee on any contests except such as is involved in authorizing the Secretary to make up the rolls.

This Mr. Kenyon did by putting on the names certified to him by the proper authority in this city—the officers of the County Committee. Such contests as there are will be fought out before the Committee on Credentials. There are a few from the Assembly districts of this city. There is a contest in the First, but it does not amount to much, and Martin H. Healey's men, who are anti-Platt, were placed on the roll. In the Twelfth, Rudolph Maas and his delegates, who are Platt men, got on the list. This means that John Simpson, who has been in Republican conventions for many years, must contest if he wants to seat his men. William Henkles delegates, in the Eighteenth District, were placed on the roll. Ex-Senator William M. Evarts was elected a delegate on this ticket. Mr. Henkle is the anti-Platt leader of the district.

In the Twenty-second District Thomas F. Eagan, the Anti-Platt leader, and his delegates will have to fight before the Committee on Credentials for Charles K. Lexow's delegates have got the place on the roll. This probably ends Eagan's leadership. In the Thirtieth District Adolph Reiman's Platt delegates were put on the roll, and in the Thrity-third James Degnan's Platt men were given the place on the roll over Frank Reynolds's list of delegates.

The names of the men to serve on the various committees of the convention from each Congressional District were handed in by the committeemen, and that concluded the committee's business.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, insisted last night that he would certainly go to the hall and call the convention to order. Ex-Senator Platt also expects to go. As soon as the delegates are in order, Senator Parsons will be named as temporary Chairman.

The various committees will be appointed after Mr. Parsons's speech, and a recess will then be taken until 8 o'clock at night. Senator Lexow will be the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which will select Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany permanent Chairman of the convention. Senator Edgar T. Brockett will be Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Great care has been taken in giving out the tickets to see that the galleries and spectators' seats are not packed with McKinley shouters.

Excursion Coming from Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Albany will send a trainload of Republicans to New-York City to-morrow to whoop it up for Morton. The fare for the round trip is only $1, the rest of the expenses being paid from the general booming fund of the New-York candidate. The clubs which will leave here are the Capital City and the Republican League. As a result of this excursion, the State Departments will be depleted of their employes.

MANY NEW SCHOLARSHIP.

Plan of the University of Pennsylvania to Encourage Marked Ability.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The University of Pennsylvania has decided to found twenty-seven new scholarships and fellowships of the aggregate value of $13,200. Eight of these, of the value of $100 a year and free tuition, are open only to graduates of the university. Fourteen fellowships, worth $600 each, less $100, to be devoted to publication or equipment, which will be open to graduates of any institution, may be held for two years, and are intended for candidates for the degree of Ph. D. The five senior fellowships, of the value of $800 a year, may be held for three years, and are open only to those who have taken the degree of Ph. D. at the university.

These have been established on the "George Leib Harrison Foundation," a fund of $500,000 given last June by C. C. Harrison, the Provost of the university, for the purpose of assisting in the training of men who have shown exceptional ability, and also help the library by the acquisition of works of permanent use. With the Hector Tyndale Fellowship in Physics, the university will now have twenty-eight scholarships and fellowships. The three classes under which they are divided are intended to provide, first, for graduates of the university who desire to take a year of extra study, and are divided among the principal fields of study. The second group, which, with the Tyndale fellowship, make fifteen, are assigned, five to languages, two to history, and one each to economics, political science, philosophy, pedagogy, chemistry, biology, and mathematics. These offer special advantages to the graduates of any institution who desire the degree of Ph. D. The five "senior fellowships" are left open for assignment to any field, and will only be filled as students of special promise appear. Under this system it will be possible for a graduate of the university to hold a scholarship or fellowship for six years—one year at $100 and free tuition, two years at $600, and three years at $800, renewed yearly in each case, and only as continuous progress and promise is shown.

A somewhat unusual feature is the establishment of the senior fellowships. It amounts to the introduction, in a modified form, of the "Docent" system of German universities, the object being not at all to use the senior fellow as a teacher for the direct value of his work, but to test him and give him an opportunity to do a little teaching in the direct line of his special work. These are limited to those taking their doctor's degree at the university, so as to hold some of the best men in residence as long as possible, where their influence will be felt among the students. The whole plan aims at building up a cultured group of men, interested in the advancement of knowledge, and who shall be in residence at the university. The whole time of every incumbent of a fellowship or scholarship must be given to his scholarly work at the university.

Gave Warning of His Master's Death.

Two policemen, who were passing the house, 396 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, at midnight last night, were attracted by the whining of a Newfoundland dog. They entered the place, and, going up stairs, found Robert M. Ricord sitting dead in a chair. Mr. Ricord was a veterinary surgeon. He lived alone in the house. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—A Doll's House and A Light from St. Agnes—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Marguerite, Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Grosse Komet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	34	29	32
6 A. M.	33	26	30
9 A. M.	36	27	29
12 M.	42	27	30
4 P. M.	44	25	27
6 P. M.	44	24	25
9 P. M.	39	20	22
12 P. M.	38	20	22

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....27.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....39.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE GOVERNOR'S WEAK APOLOGY.

Gov. MORTON fulfilled the general expectation, which his uniform compliance with the wishes of "Boss" PLATT had justified, by signing the Raines Liquor Tax bill yesterday. It would have been quite as well for him if he had refrained from filing his explanatory memorandum, for it is a mere plea in extenuation, and as such it is very weak. It meets practically none of the real objections to the measure, and some of its statements are mutually destructive.

The Governor devotes considerable attention to the claim that this was a special city bill, which we have considered too absurd to notice, and he then commends it as a compliance with his recommendation of "such legislation as will measurably reduce the number of places" where liquor is sold. Pretty much everybody was in favor of such legislation, but its merit depended entirely upon how the object was to be accomplished. The only way in which this measure will even tend to effect it is by the high rate of the tax, and the Governor himself takes pains to show that it is higher than the present license fee only in a few cities and large villages. We think he is mistaken in assuming that the present maximum is $500 in cities. It was made $250 by the law of 1892, and none of the session acts show an increase since; but he destroys his own argument and aggravates the discrimination between cities and towns when he maintains that this bill reduces the number of saloons, and at the same time argues that it does not increase the burden upon the traffic except in a few places.

Again, he feebly commends the policy of taking the regulation of the liquor traffic from local jurisdiction and lodging it in State authority, and then apologizes for the unequal application of the law on the ground that there are such differences in "tastes, education, and experience, and in their social and industrial relations" in different communities that it cannot be expected that a general law will be exactly adapted to them. That is precisely why, "within general lines of action," like those of a real excise law, the regulation should be left to local jurisdiction. The Governor does not give a single reason for taking it away, or for lodging it with the State, but he thinks it is "an experiment worth trying," and believes that if the design is "fairly worked out by competent and faithful officers" the result will be beneficial. That would be true of almost any design, but the Governor's simple faith is no answer to the charge that the principle of home rule is violated and power is transferred to a State machine, where it is liable to great abuse for partisan ends.

The Governor adopts a shallow argument, which has become familiar, in defense of taking one-third of the tax for the State, but he does not meet the real objection, which is the gross inequality of the contribution to the State revenues. It is not a question whether the State is injured by the liquor traffic and entitled to a share in the supposed indemnity, but whether it should draw this entirely from certain communities, which are themselves assumed to be the greatest sufferers, to the relief of the rest of the State in its ordinary taxation. It would be interesting to know just what Gov. MORTON thinks the State is, as distinct from the communities of which it is made up, so far as the "widespread and far-reaching" effects of the liquor traffic are concerned.

This document only makes more clear the fact, which nobody can mistake, that Gov. MORTON long ago placed himself in the hands of THOMAS C. PLATT, as the Republican boss in this State, and has sacrificed his opportunity to be a Governor who would command the confidence and respect of the people, in the hope of being made a candidate for President by the political machine. A splendid record as an Executive with ability and independence and courage might have made him a candidate, with or without the support of that machine. The machine cannot make him a candidate without the record, and it is melancholy to see him drop the substance to grasp an alluring shadow. A fine record as Governor would have been a satisfaction, even if an ambition for something higher should have been disappointed, but to sacrifice the record and not escape the disappointment will bring only humiliation and chagrin. This is what Gov. MORTON has invited by his subserviency to a "boss" whom nobody can trust, and who will not scruple to cast him aside the moment he has other use for the delegation over which he seeks control by playing upon the Governor's ambition.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A loud hurrah for Gov. MORTON, a resolution against unlimited coinage of silver and for the maintenance of the gold standard so long as the other great industrial nations adhere to it, a declaration for a tariff that will protect American labor and industries and not promote monopolies—that is what will be the outcome of Mr. PLATT'S convention. "The rest is silence." There will apparently be no perceptible opposition to Gov. MORTON, not merely because the machine has the organization too well in hand to permit any, but because the only name that has been presented as the rallying point of the opposition is that of MCKINLEY, and MCKINLEY is not and should not be strong in this State. He does not represent Republican sentiment in the State. His protectionism is too extreme and foolish. His views on the currency are too vague and risky. His personality is too feeble. It would be no credit to the State if it were possible to break the Morton ranks by a diversion for MCKINLEY, even if that involved a check to PLATT. The Platt machine is as vile as any we have ever had in either party. It is no worse than the one that McKinleyism would bring with it.

But though PLATT'S convention bids fair to do everything that he wishes and nothing that he does not wish, it does not follow that he is to have his way at St. Louis. He is for MORTON, and the delegation, if not quite unanimous, will have a strong majority for MORTON so long as there is a chance for his nomination. When that disappears, PLATT'S hold will be broken. He cannot transfer all the Morton votes, possibly not even the major part of them, to a candidate of his own choice. He cannot trade on a solid New-York delegation, and as that has been his chief object in all the toil and trouble and scheming through which he has gone in this "Morton movement," the result is practical failure. It looks now as if he would go to the convention of 1896 as he went to that of 1892 and that of 1888, with some power for mischief but without stock for a profitable traffic on his own behalf, and that he will come away from this as he came from those, to renew his petty and ignoble business in our own State. The question is how long the decent Republicans of New-York will endure him.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

In the formation of a new transcontinental traffic association the managers of the great trunk railway lines west of the Mississippi River believe that they have taken the one step necessary to restore harmony among bitterly contending interests. By securing the pledge of each transcontinental line to maintain a fixed standard of rates until the first of next January the traffic managers, who have just completed their work in this city, have laid the foundation for the gradual return of more healthful business conditions in that vast section of country traversed by the Pacific roads.

Spasmodic rate wars, both freight and passenger, have made large inroads upon the net earnings of nearly all of the transcontinental lines within the past three years. Instead of maintaining stable rates and deriving a profitable return on the scant traffic that offered, the competing Pacific roads simply aggravated the recent abnormal period of business depression by stubborn and costly rate cutting. The fact that they all now agree to restore rates and stop fighting is a good sign. It conveys an encouraging assurance to railway security holders.

An important feature of this new transcontinental traffic agreement is the amicable adjustment of the feud between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad, which has been waged for more than two years, to the serious injury of both properties. Under the provisions of the new agreement the transcontinental roads guarantee the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad an amount of traffic equivalent to a subsidy of $72,500 each month. The recipients of this subsidy divide it in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, and they cease to become disturbing elements in the broad field of transcontinental transportation.

The railroad lines interested in this agreement include the Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Atlantic and Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Rock Island, and the Burlington. Some of these roads are in the hands of receivers, and it is a gratifying evidence of an improved tone in railroad receiverships that the bankrupt roads have not been used in this instance as clubs with which to bring the solvent roads to terms. A spirit of fairness all around appears to have marked the organization of the new association.

A PLEASING PROSPECT FOR CLUBS.

It is one of the proudest boasts of RAINES that his "act" puts the rich man's clubs on a level with the poor man's saloons. Poor men have clubs, too, but presently they will either have to forego the sale of beer or pay $800 a year for the privilege. Most of them will perish, but the rich man's clubs will continue to flourish, subject to certain petty annoyances. No distinction is made between them and other places where "liquor" is sold to be "drunk on the premises" where it is sold, in the respects herein mentioned.

Any special agent of the State Excise Commissioner "may enter any place where liquors are sold at any time when the same is open," and investigate "matters in connection with the sale of liquor," and "shall make complaints of violation of this act."

Each "association," &c., taxed under this act must give a bond that it will not "suffer or permit any gambling to be done in the place designated in the tax certificate," and will not violate any provision of the law. The violation of this condition will forfeit the bond and the certificate and involve other penalties.

If in the "place" where the "traffic" is carried on there is "on the same floor as the principal door of entrance a window facing the street upon which such principal place of entrance is, such certificate shall be displayed in such window, so it may be readily seen from the street."

For any holder of a tax certificate not a keeper of a hotel nor a pharmacist it "shall not be lawful" to "sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away any liquor on Sunday or before 5 o'clock on Monday morning or on any other day between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning."

Not only "special agents," but "all officers authorized to make arrests in any city, town, or village," may "in the performance of their duties enter upon any premises where traffic in liquor is carried on or liquors are exposed for sale at any time when such premises are open." Detectives, for instance, can be sent into any such place at any time when it is open.

In short, it can be made very pleasant for clubs which pay $800 a year to be made subject to official and police espionage, and the opportunities for blackmail will be enormously increased whenever and wherever a disposition to blackmail may exist. The beauties of the new law will be gradually developed when it becomes the duty of the Police Board to have its provisions enforced in this city.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Judge HUGHES, as he was officially known during the last twelve years of his life, "TOM BROWN" HUGHES, as he is affectionately known to the boys of several generations, was a typical Englishman of the best class. He is entitled on many accounts to a place in the list of "British worthies." An industrious and distinguished lawyer, and all his life a busy man, he yet found time to devote to every cause that appealed to him as good. Even within the last year he agitated in print a new project that he thought would inure to the benefit of his countrymen. As he relates, he gave up a vacation to writing "Tom Brown," and he did it because he considered that the book might do some good. That he was producing a classic probably did not enter his mind, and was, at any rate, incidental to his main design, which was to do good in his generation. Men of whom this purpose has consciously taken possession are apt to be known by their ungrateful neighbors as prigs. It was the distinction of "Tom Hughes" that in spite of his restless benevolence and his never-flagging public spirit it can never have entered the mind of anybody to call him a prig, any more than to apply that appellation to so very different a man, who was yet as typically English, as the late Justice STEPHEN. Judge HUGHES was too hearty and simple and straightforward for that, and remained all his life what he called himself in the title of his first book, too much of "an old boy."

His motive in writing "Tom Brown's School Days" was in part to acknowledge his own debt to Dr. ARNOLD of Rugby, and without doubt it was very important. BAGEHOT, in his paper on CLOUGH, suggests that the influence of ARNOLD upon a boy almost morbidly introspective, like CLOUGH, may have been harmful, though he admits that nothing could be better for the ordinary English boy, "the small, apple-eating animal we all know." HUGHES was this English boy, and he carried, as we have said, his English boyishness through life and into grave affairs. He infused so much of it into his books that they have now the almost unique distinction of books which are at once eagerly sought by the readers for whom they are intended and sedulously recommended by the pastors and masters of these readers. Commonly, the reading to which a boy naturally takes is either objected to by his elders as pernicious, or at best is allowed as indifferent, unless these elders happen to recall their own juvenile reading. Even with permitted and even with prescribed classics, it is interesting to contrast the motives which lead an active-minded child eagerly to devour the "Pilgrim's Progress" with the motives which lead his serious-minded guardians to prescribe it for his Sunday reading. But the didactic and the artistic elements are scarcely separable in the "School Days at Rugby" and in "Tom Brown at Oxford." The story and the moral are all of a piece, and testify to the same wholesome humanity in the writer and stimulate it in the reader, and it would be quite wrong to describe these works as "sugar-coated pills." They are so thoroughly English—or "English speaking"—in their quality that one learns with surprise of a French adaptation "with the authorization of the author," and wonders what the author and the French boys can have made of it.

Of course, Americans are especially fond of HUGHES on account of his outspoken friendship for the Union during the civil war, which was so conspicuous among Englishmen of his class. His admiration for the LOWELL of the "Biglow Papers" led him to an admiration that was not wholly critical of the LOWELL of more serious verse. It was his liking for this country and his desire to put "Our Will Wimbles" under its influence that led him to select it as the scene of the ill-starred and ill-managed experiment of Rugby, Tenn. In fact, the Will Wimbles are probably doing better for civilization, as well as for themselves, by following the dictates of nature and striking out for themselves, than they would be in submitting themselves to a paternal scheme of colonization, even though so surprising a proportion of them has been found in the mounted police of Bechuanaland.

In this time of high specialization HUGHES has a distinction almost unique in that, an amateur in literature, he has produced a classic. It may be due to the same cause that the work by which he is best known, though it was really an episode in his busy life, should have inspired toward him in his readers a kind of personal affection in his lifetime, and a regret at his death, that do not necessarily accompany admiration for a cold-blooded "literary artist."

CHEVALIER'S AMERICAN DEBUT.

London's Greatest Music Hall Artist Welcomed with Great Heartiness.

There were not so many people inside Koster & Bial's Music Hall last evening as there were snowflakes outside, but almost any other comparison to express multitude might be used without serious exaggeration in giving an idea of the size of the audience that gathered there to "assist" at the first appearance in this country of Albert Chevalier. And in the vehemence of the storm, too, another comparison could be found, for he was welcomed with a literal tempest of cheers and applause.

This demonstration began, curiously enough, quite two minutes before the singer of coster songs appeared in front of the red drapery that served him for a background after he did come into view, and it continued for as many minutes more before he was allowed to begin the first line of his first song, which proved to be the already familiar "Mrs. 'Ennery 'Awkins." Meanwhile, the London celebrity stood in evident embarrassment, making awkward little ducks with his round head, and the great crowd in front of him studied the looks and garments of the man about whom they had read a good deal and heard not a little.

Chevalier, on the stage, is about what the reporters who met him when he reached these shores told us he was, so far as regards short stature and stocky build, at least, but his face was the true comedian mask, dull and expressionless when in absolute repose, and yet obviously ready to leap into life and meaning as soon as the time came to set its finely trained muscles at work. He was dressed in a neat, closely-fitting suit of gray, with a zigzag stripe of black down the seams of his trousers, many pearl buttons on the waistcoat and jacket, a red handkerchief around his neck, and on his head a little soft cap, ornamented in front with more of the pearl buttons. The short hair is leaving his temples, the eyes are clear and lively.

The vigor of his welcome embarrassed Chevalier, but the feeling was shown rather as a restless eagerness to begin his song than by any signs of nervousness or lack of self-possession. As soon as the tumult subsided, the English stranger, facing American strangers, changed like a flash into Mr. 'Awkins, at home in the London streets. With the first gesture and the first word it became evident that the man is, in his way, an artist. One needed no familiarity with the coster type to be sure that before him was a really remarkable personation minutely exact, for all its exaggeration, and worth study as serious as anybody might choose to give it.

The coster is not so widely different from certain Bowery phases of humanity as to be incomprehensible to stay-at-home New-Yorkers, and, except for his dialect and costume, would excite no particular notice anywhere on the east side. Then we have all read Mr. Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets" and many another book dealing with the coster life, and "w'y" for "way," and "lydy" for "lady" put no difficulties in the way of understanding Chevalier's songs. As to the details of his work, note may be made of the fact that he has almost no singing voice. His rendering of the ballads is little more than recitation, but in both the comic and the pathetic ones he is constantly in motion. His gestures and grimaces are numberless. They are all carefully and adroitly selected, however, for what the spectator sees is not the gestures and the grimaces, but their meaning. There is never any doubt about that! Unlike Guilbert, who only suggests, Chevalier acts. The former method is, of course, a higher phase of art, but it is not necessarily or even probably better, but those who were most enthusiastic over the one are not likely to be much moved by the other, though they will appreciate him perfectly.

Chevalier sang five songs last night. They were all loudly applauded. One in which he detailed the exploits of "Little Nipper," a precocious child of the slums, was the most amusing, and another, an old man's praise of his faithful wife, was the most artistic, for its pathos was real, its mimicry a triumph of observation and expression, and its avoidance of the lachrymose something to be grateful for.

After his songs, Chevalier, in response to long continued recalls, made two little speeches, each a variant of "I thank you deeply." He must have been quite sure that he had made a great success in his perilous venture. It is probable that he was not mistaken. A part of last night's demonstration was of the kind that makes hardened critics suspicious, but there was much of it about whose sincerity as an expression of real approval doubt was impossible. Best of all, this part of the applause was deserved, thoroughly and entirely. And really, that is the foundation of success, always—almost.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Mlle. Selma, a European soprano, made her début in vaudeville at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by a large audience. She promises to be very popular with New-York amusement seekers. Sandow, the strong man, still continues to perform feats of strength to the delight of those who see him. He is holding a series of instruction receptions after his performance, to which only women are invited. A large number of artists present a long vaudeville bill which is quite up to the Proctor standard.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Several new stars appeared at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, among them the wonderful Craggs, acrobats, who have been playing so long at Koster & Bial's. Their reception at the down-town house was very cordial, and they have begun what will undoubtedly prove to be a prosperous engagement. J. W. Kelly began the fourth week of his season yesterday. He is one of the most popular artists in vaudeville, and will break the record at Keith's in the length of his engagement. Prof. Woodward's trained seals also made their début here.

—OLYMPIA THEATRE.—"Marguerite" is still the main feature of the bill at the Olympia Music Hall this week, and last night it was received with the usual applause. The vaudeville bill, which is given in addition to the operetta, includes performances by Ammann, who gives some remarkable imitations of well-known men, such as Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee, Bismarck, and Gladstone; the Frederick troupe of athletes, in their "demon act"; the Caselli sisters, dancers; M. O'Gust, the animal imitator; Horace White, ventriloquist, and Virginia Aragon, slack-wire performer.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—The hypnotic experiments of Prof. W. G. Ferris at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum are attracting a good deal of attention. One of his leading feats is placing a man asleep for eleven hours daily during a period of twenty-one days, and so far he has been perfectly successful in this test. There are many other attractions at the museum this week, including Barnum's "What Is It?" Capt. Hildebrandt, the tattooed man, and Mlle. Devere, the bearded woman.

—TROCADERO.—At the new Trocadero Music Hall the performance has become very popular, and a large audience assembled there last night to applaud the artists. The burletta, "La Seraglio," is filled with pretty dances and fine specialties, and the individual stars give some very interesting acts. Paquerette, with her monkey, has made a great hit, and the Dunbar sisters, Mignonette, and the Mimic Four provide plenty of amusement for the audience.

—EDEN MUSEE.—A large number of persons visited the Eden Musée last night and listened to a concert of classical music by the musée orchestra. The programme was divided between selections from Wagner and from the Italian masters. The only selection of light music rendered was one arranged for the orchestra, called the "Passing Show." It contains all the popular melodies of the past year.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"THE LAST STROKE," A CUBAN PLAY, A GOOD MELODRAMA.

Cheers of the Audience at the Star Theatre Prove Its Worth—"Madame," by Charles Coghlan, Scores a Hit at Palmer's—Sydney Rosenfeld's "A Game of Cards" at the Fifth Avenue—News of the Other Theatres.

Cuban patriots and liberty-loving Americans cheered for Cuba Libre at the Star Theatre last night during the performance for the first time in this city of "The Last Stroke," a melodrama by I. N. Morris, founded on events in the war for independence now being waged in the island dependency of Spain. A large proportion of the audience was of Spanish extraction, but if there were any loyal Spaniards present they did not venture to express displeasure with the progress of a play in which Cuban rights were respected nor to applaud sentiments favorable to the mother country when uttered, in asides, by the spies who were trying to bring about by devious ways what the Spanish troops could not do by force of arms. The house was draped with American and Cuban flags. In the boxes were pretty Cuban señoritas in gay attire, attended by dark skinned hidalgos, who wore cloaks and the nonchalant sombreros when they went out between the acts to chat about their favorite theme—the day when Cuba should be free. All through the house were those whose dark eyes flashed, whose voices were raised in cheers, or whose hands applauded frantically when Cuba's cause prospered—and who were correspondingly depressed when the villainous plotters nearly succeeded in thwarting the designs of Cuba's real friends. American patriotism was stirred to the depths and American sympathy for the struggling Cubans gave vent in a mighty shout when the American Consul of the play said: "No. We don't want diplomacy! Where would America have been if we had had diplomacy instead of Bunker Hill?"

The play, admirably staged by Manager Jacob Litt, was in four acts, laid at a country place on the shore of Tampa Bay, Fla., and in and about a rectory and prison near Caranzas, Cuba. An American volunteer in Gen. Gomez's Cuban army has married a Spanish girl, whom a Spanish spy has loved in former years, and who pursues her, picks a quarrel with her husband in which the latter is shot, and makes away with the wife, only to be cheated of his prey by the shipwreck of the vessel in which he embarks. The villain and the victim escape a watery death, the former to continue his plotting against Cuba, and the latter to become a novitiate in an order of the Church. The husband, who was not killed in the quarrel, is found insensible by another Spaniard whose enmity he has aroused, and is bound to the porch of his house, to which fire is set. His friends arrive just in time to save him from being buried underneath the falling walls. He then joins the patriot forces in Cuba, to find his wife, in novitiate garb, still pursued by the villainous Spaniard, from whose wiles she is saved by the good padre of the village. Plot and counter-plot make two more blood-stirring acts, the villain being foiled in the end, although he nearly accomplishes his cherished plan by securing the conviction, as a spy, and sentence to death, by shooting, of the American. It is only in the nick of time that a pardon comes, it having been proved to the Governor of the province that the Spaniard, not the American, is the spy.

Frederic de Belleville made a picturesque Spaniard and a capital villain—not stagy, but brim full of fire; bent on accomplishing his purpose, ready in resource, gay when it was necessary, and deep when he must needs be. John T. Sullivan, the padre, looked the part and acted it conscientiously. Joseph T. Kilgour was a manly American, Samuel Edwards a jolly American Consul, Edgar Forrest a sufficiently disagreeable tool of the chief of the spies, and Harry Mills a droll lieuterant with a weakness for a very pretty young American girl, given to the life by Madeline Lack. Helen Lowell was equal to the trying part of Lucile Vance, the victim of the Spaniard's plots, and Ada Dwyer was acceptable as a loyal Spanish woman.

There is enough of real human interest in "The Last Stroke" to give it a long lease of life, even if there were not the added interest of a vivid portrayal of the situation in Cuba to-day. When a little Cuban flag was tossed on the stage by a pretty girl at the close of the second act, a gray-haired gentleman in the second row jumped up and proposed three cheers for Cuba. They were given with a will, and twice three more, the audience rising. The applause was kept up until the author of the play, Mr. Morris, was disclosed by the curtain to bow his thanks.

Richard Vance	Joseph T. Kilgour
Padre Navarro	John T. Sullivan
Dr. Nicholas Blake	Samuel Edwards
Don Julio Valdez	Frederic de Belleville
José Zavala	Edgar Forrest
Lieutenant Drum	Harry Mills
Uncle Zach	George Floyd
Lucile Vance	Helen Lowell
Senora Martinez	Ada Dwyer
Margery Blake	Madeline Lack

MR. ROSENFELD'S NEW PLAY.

Actors, More than Words, Carried the Fifth Avenue Performance.

Actors and actresses, as such, carried through four acts, and to considerable applause, Sydney Rosenfeld's latest play, "A House of Cards," which was presented last night in the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the first time in New-York.

Mr. Rosenfeld, in a speech at the end of the third act, practically said that he did not expect to be branded with success, but he graciously referred to the interpreters of his work, who, he said, could put it before the public much better than he could.

"A House of Cards" is not built on quicksand; neither is its foundation fastened to a rock. The structure is upbuilded on the artificiality and secret commerce of what we, perforce, call society. Mrs. Cuthbert, a society woman, tries to engage her daughter, Eleanor, to Gerald Pryor, in pocket a millionaire, in morals a sold-out bankrupt. Pryor is carrying on a secret flirtation with a married sister of Eleanor, whose husband, Peter Burlap, is at the time of the grouping of events least of all in his home and most of all in politics. He pushes Ned Garland for a Senatorship, while Eleanor's society mother is getting her engaged to Pryor.

Garland, of course, meets Eleanor, and there is love in an hour or two after first sight. Eleanor overhears Pryor in confidence with her sister Gwynne, or Mrs. Burlap. Gwynne and Pryor flee. Garland manages to conceal the terrible truth—avoids, above all things, a scandal—and finally foils the plot of Pryor, when the erring sister returns, and he becomes engaged to Eleanor.

Frank Worthing as Ned Garland has a tremendous battle to wage with words. That he is better than platitudes, aphorisms, and paraphasing of familiar epigrams is simply a manifestation of his ability as an actor.

Maxine Elliott, in the part of Eleanor, must listen to all that Mr. Rosenfeld has compelled Mr. Worthing to say about politics and reform, and incidentally nurse in adverse circumstances sentiments against the villain, Mr. Campbell Gollon, and in favor of Mr. Worthing. Her work was charmingly natural.

The ending of the first act is commonplace. It ends, as it began, with a platitude—a speech against the pseudo-rich. "How many people," says Garland to Eleanor, "are lackeys in other people's halls that they may be masters in their own!" He says other things about people riding in hired and unpaid-for carriages. The scheming mother, who has not paid her stable bill and is threatened with exposure, overhears, thinks he refers to her, asks him how he knows her secret, and then—the curtain falls.

The flight of the erring sister is the feature of the second act, and in hoodwinking the political husband, good actors are made to say and do things that as to common sense are as ordinary photography to X rays.

Mr. Rosenfeld says his fourth act is the best. It is. It straightens out the entire plot in the good old way. Love is taken from a wave-tossed iceberg, tangled skeins of marital infelicity are taken away from the reach of a husbandly unraveler, the villain is sent away dumb, the society mother is satisfied that she has schemed unwisely, the lover, Garland, humanely prefers love to politics, and wins in both, and then everything is all right.

Edgar L. Davenport, as Burlap's secretary, and a subsidiary principal in the love part of the piece, makes a great deal out of a small part. Frazer Coulter, Charles Craig, and F. F. Mackay are better than the words of their parts. The cast:

Eleanor Cuthbert	Maxine Elliott
Gwynne	Henrietta Crosman
Mrs. Lloyd Cuthbert	Mrs. Thomas Barry
Mrs. Fitzborg	Kate Lester
Caroline	Kate Oesterle
Catherine	Maud Monroe
Maid at the Burlaps	Isabel Haskins
Ned Garland	Frank Worthing
Peter Burlap	Frazer Coulter
Dick Miller	Edgar L. Davenport
Lord Arthur Cirencester	Grant Stewart
Mr. Gerald Pryor	Campbell Gollan
Lloyd Cuthbert, Esq.	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Hoffmann	Charles Craig
Servant at the Burlaps	Cecil Magnus
Servant at the Cuthberts	J. B. Montagu

"MADAME" AT PALMER'S.

Charles Coghlan's Play Presented by Rose Coghlan's Company.

Charles Coghlan's new play, "Madame," had its first presentation last evening at Palmer's Theatre. It held the close attention of a large audience until after midnight. The late hour of closing was due to long waiting between the acts, and not at all to Mr. Coghlan's work, which was compact and incisive. He has turned out nothing better. Rose Coghlan may fairly expect to hold it on her list for a long time. It has qualities that will wear.

Those who do not visit the theatre simply to be amused will admire the play because of the skill of its construction. Mr. Coghlan has indulged only lightly in the license of improbability that seems to cling to the average stage writer. His characters are of flesh and blood. He has scarcely removed them from the plane familiar in every-day life. They are conceivable personages. Their story appears in what they do and they go about in natural fashion.

An excellent part has been drawn for Miss Coghlan. Madame's lessons in shrewdness from the defunct Morensky, whose business as money lender she conducts, has not subdued the warm impulses of the woman. She can read human nature, but is not proof against its deceptions. There is abundant compensation, doubtless, in the end, for bringing home to her mind the impositions upon her, for she wins the man of her heart. Her weaknesses prove her worth.

Miss Coghlan is alike picturesque and forceful. The strong situations are handled by her most effectively. Several opportunities occur for the display of high stage art, and she uses them well.

Harrington Reynolds, the new leading man, was the least pleasing of her supporting company. Gerald Hazel was written for some one with a firmer touch. In other respects the cast was good. Amy Busby presented with much skill the cunning of a young adventuress, in the garb of innocence, and the scoundrelism of Arthur Forrest as the Hon. Arthur Fitzmorris was refreshing. Rogues such as he are so rare as to be enjoyable.

There is no light vein running through the play, but the bachelor gathering at Gerald's rooms, in the third act, is brimful of comedy well presented. That act contains the best situation in the play, which loses none of its force from the quick transition in it from boisterous frivolity to pathos.

The cast was as follows:

Gerald Hazel	Mr. Harrington Reynolds
Sir Vincent Bellamy	Mr. Charles Kent
Hon. Arthur Fitzmorris	Mr. Arthur Forrest
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Frederic Robinson

WAR WITH FIRE IN CUBA

TWO INSURGENT LEADERS UNDER MACEO KILLED AT RUBI HILLS.

Col. Albert Defeats Rebels at Manzanillo, Killing Sixteen and Wounding Many Men—Sixty-five Houses Burned at Punta Brava—Several Estates in Pinar del Rio Laid Waste—Towns of Barrera, Bacuranao, and La Gallega Destroyed.

MADRID, March 23.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that Col. Albert has defeated an insurgent force near Manzanillo, killing sixteen and wounding many. The Spanish loss was twenty wounded.

HAVANA, March 23.—An engagement is officially reported to have taken place between the Spanish troops and the party of rebels under Maceo at Rubi Hills, in the Pinar del Rio Province.

The insurgents burned sixty-five houses at Punta Brava, ten miles west of Havana, Saturday night. The garrison of the town held their position. The Dos Hermanos and Begona estates, belonging to Count Reunion, and the Mercedes estate, belonging to José Antonio Yznaga, all near Cabanas, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, were also burned. No definite news of the movements of the rebel leader Gomez has been given out for several days.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

Many small encounters, but no important battles, are reported with numerous bands of insurgents. The rebels have fired upon the forts at Quivican, Province of Havana. The towns of Barrera, Bacuranao, and La Callega, east of Havana, were also attacked, and stores and several houses were burned. The stores were plundered before the torch was applied.

Among the rebels killed in the fight at Rubi Hills were two of the insurgent leaders. The rebels lost altogether eight killed.

In the recent engagement between the rebels and the troops after the landing of the filibustering expedition near Cardenas, the insurgents lost eleven killed. The troops had only two wounded.

Gen. Bernal reports having had an encounter with rebel parties, led by Boges and Aurelio Betancourt, who has assumed the title of Civil Governor of the Province of Havana. The fight took place on the Estrella plantation. Several insurgents were captured.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate copies of all the orders issued by the department to revenue officials with relation to the seizure of vessels suspected of being engaged in filibustering and carrying arms to Cuba. The correspondence is voluminous.

FILIBUSTERS AGAINST SPAIN.

An Expedition Under Major Braulio Pena Landed in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.—The wrecking steamer George W. Childs, returned here this morning from a cruise to Cape Florida, reports that on March 19 the steamer Three Friends was lying alongside a larger steamer in Turtle Harbor. The large steamer had no name.

Turtle Harbor is 100 miles east of Key West. The universal opinion here is that the large steamer was the Bermuda. Mr. Poyo, editor of El Yara and a prominent Cuban, received news to-day of the landing in Cuba of Major Braulio Pena, with an expedition.

JOY AMONG THE CUBANS.

They Learn from Havana of the Safe Landing of an Expedition.

The Cubans in this city were in a state of great excitement yesterday over the announcement that an expedition of arms and men had been landed in Cuba to reinforce the revolutionists.

The news came by wire from Havana by way of Florida to the Cuban Junta. One of the patriots said to a reporter:

The gallant Commander Penez has reached Cuba with thirty-seven of our brave boys, who are all ready to give up their lives in the struggle against Spain. It had been reported erroneously that this expedition had landed. Now we have the positive news that all are in safety, with their munitions of war, including a large quantity of dynamite for blowing up buildings, forts, ships, &c. The leader of the expedition is well known in this city. He fought in the war in Cuba from 1868 to 1878.

In speaking of the landing of the expedition, El Porvenir said yesterday that the party had 600 Winchester rifles, 580,000 cartridges, two Hotchkiss guns, and a quantity of explosives and medicines.

BRITISH PROTECTIVE PROJECT.

Attacked by Prominent Commoners, but Passed Second Reading.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day J. M. White, Liberal, member for Forfarshire, moved the rejection of the bill amending the Diseases of Animals act of 1894, introduced by Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, which proposes making the restrictions placed upon the importation of cattle permanent, instead of leaving them to the discretion of the Board of Agriculture.

In speaking to his motion, Mr. White said the measure, if it became law, might do a trifle of good as against the enormous harm which would result to the food consumers' interests and to the colonies. It was, he declared, the silliest form of protection.

Mr. Robert John Price, member for the East Division of Norfolk, seconded the motion. He said the bill was a serious menace to Canadian trade and would injure the graziers of the United Kingdom. It was protection of breeders against feeders.

The Right Hon. Sir. G. O. Trevelyan, who sits for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, said that if the bill were passed the House would bind its own hands and those of future Governments by an act which could not be repealed without the assent of the House of Lords, who would never assent to its repeal. The Conservatives, he said, would only pass the measure if it was meant to make practically impossible henceforth the importation of live cattle.

Mr. Long, the introducer of the bill, said the sole object of the measure was to give to the owners of breeding stock in the United Kingdom that security without which they could not carry on their industry. The symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, he said, were very obscure and difficult of detection. The Board of Agriculture felt that it could not adequately perform its duty under present conditions, and asked Parliament to relieve it of a part of its task through the bill.

Mr. Long declared that he did not believe that there had been an increase in the price of meat since the regulations requiring the slaughter of imported cattle at their ports of landing had been enforced, but, on the contrary, the number of cattle killed at the ports had increased, and prices had been reduced.

Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, (Conservative,) member for South Islington, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, declared that the bill committed the country to protection. It was certain to evoke public opposition when its real character became known. He hoped it was not too late to reconsider the measure.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, formerly President of the Board of Trade, and the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, also an ex-President of that body, were among those who opposed the bill.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, defended the measure. He denied that it was a protective bill.

Mr. White's motion was defeated by a vote of 244 to 95. Many of the members abstained from voting. The bill then passed its second reading without a division.

A QUARREL IN THE REICHSTAG.

Herr Bebel Resents Violently an Attack on the Socialists.

BERLIN, March 23.—During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the estimates, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, was questioned in regard to the publication by The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, of the decree of amnesty granted to certain prisoners in January.

The Minister stated, in reply, that a judicial inquiry had revealed that a copy of the decree had been stolen by a Socialist workman, and he based upon this fact an accusation that Socialism was conniving at theft. He charged Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, with acting as the mouthpiece in the Reichstag of the gross lies he allowed Socialists to tell him elsewhere.

The debate was a very stormy one. Herr Bebel, in defending the Socialists and attempting to refute the charges of the Minister of War, was frequently called to order for his violent language. The estimates finally passed their third reading.

GUIANA NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESS.

Document Amending the Blue Book Will Be Soon Ready.

LONDON, March 23.—The United Press learns from the Foreign Office that a document amending the Blue Book on the Venezuela matter recently issued by the Government will be ready at the end of the week. The document will contain no new facts, the alterations which it will make being mainly clerical. It will point out, however, that alleged discrepancies have been looked into and certain omissions supplied.

The statement that Great Britain had reduced the Yuruan claim to £1,000, and that Venezuela had agreed to the reduction is confirmed.

In regard to the negotiations touching the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, the Foreign Office states that the exchange of communications between the Foreign Office and the American Department of State is being conducted with extreme caution on both sides, but that the negotiations are proceeding favorably.

PRINCE HENRI AT THE ELYSEE.

His Alleged Breach with the Head of the Orleans Family.

PARIS, March 23.—President Faure to-day received Prince Henri d'Orléans, who desired to thank him for the decoration of the Legion of Honor that was conferred upon him a few days ago. Mr. Faure thanked Prince Henri in the name of France for the brilliant results he had achieved in his explorations.

LONDON, March 23.—The Standard's Paris correspondent remarks that Prince Henri's alleged conversion to the republic is the topic of conversation in the clubs and in political circles to the exclusion of Egyptian affairs. His action is held to indicate a breach with the Duke of Orleans and a cessation of the fusion of the various branches of the royal family.

GLADSTONE ON THE ARMENIANS.

Europe's Failure to Do Her Duty Should Enhance Christian Pity.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Duke of Argyll congratulating him upon the work done by the Armenian Relief Committee.

He says he hopes that nobody will suppose that the deplorable and ignominious failure of Europe to do her duty in Armenia will in any way diminish the force of the present appeal to Christian pity. It ought rather to enhance it.

FORTIFICATIONS AT AKASHEH.

A Number of Commoners Will Go to Egypt at Easter Recess.

CAIRO, March 23.—Egyptian troops are constructing strong fort works at Akasheh.

LONDON, March 23.—The dispatch of the Soudan expedition has caused a number of the members of the House of Commons to decide to spend the Easter Parliamentary recess in Egypt, where they will study the situation thoroughly.

Menelek Does Not Demand Money.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its correspondent in Rome, saying that he is authorized to deny that King Melenek, in the negotiations for peace, made any demand that Italy should pay him an indemnity. He did not ask for the payment of any money.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The President of the Board of Agriculture in London replies to objections of the Canadian High Commissioner that cattle from the United States is slaughtered at the port of landing, and yet trade in American cattle with Britain has grown measurably in seventeen years. This to prove that the same methods of cattle slaughter applied to Canadian imports as is applied to American ones cannot be harmful to the Dominion's business.

—President Gutierrez of Salvador is only amused by Gen. Ezeta's pretension to lead an insurrection, and congratulates his country on its economic progress, peace, and material welfare.

—Portuguese settlers of Hawaii, crowded by Japanese labor competition, are planning to emigrate to Portuguese possessions in Africa. Their Consul is encouraging the project.

—Centrists of the Reichstag are to support the Government's sugar bill, provided the premium is made about two marks higher.

—Gen. von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, has delivered to the Kaiser an autograph letter from the Czar.

—Charles D. Wheeler, formerly a prominent merchant of Chicago, is dangerously ill of pneumonia at Monte Carlo.

—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress left Berlin yesterday for Genoa.

SUGAR BOUNTY CASES APRIL 13.

Chief Justice Fuller Fixes That Date for the Argument.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Chief Justice Fuller announced to-day that the celebrated case of Judge Long of the Michigan Supreme Court against Commissioner Lochren, involving the power of the Commissioner to rerate the Judge's pension, which was argued last month, had been assigned for a rehearing, and set down for argument the second Monday of next term.

The cases presenting for decision the power of Controller Bowler to refuse to pay the sugar bounty voted by Congress, and the customs case of Saltonstall, Collector, vs. Birtwell, were reassigned for argument April 13.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from April 2 to April 13; that the call of the docket would be suspended May 8, and that the court would finally adjourn for the term May 25. The announcement of the date of adjournment so far in advance is unusual. Last year the court adjourned June 3.

Founders and Patriots Meet.

The incorporators of the New-York Society of the Founders and Patriots of America held a meeting last night at the Hotel Endicott, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The first regular meeting of the society will be held on April 19. The following temporary officers were elected last night: Chairman—John Quincy Adams; Secretary—E. M. Green; Treasurer—Howard S. Robbins. The organization was incorporated at Albany on Wednesday last.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—2:55 A. M.—369 West Fifty-first Street; flat of Frank Boose; damage, $200.

—7:30 A. M.—320 East Houston Street; chimney; no damage.

—12:45 P. M.—91 Division Street; Max Stern; millinery; no damage.

—1 P. M.—507 West Fifty-sixth Street; Henry Doercher; damage, $10.

—2:50 P. M.—141 Lexington Avenue; dwelling of Mrs. S. Lambert; damage, $75.

—12:55 P. M.—207 West Sixty-third Street; tenement of Mrs. Richard Fink; damage, $5.

—6:15 P. M.—808 First Avenue; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meats; damage trifling.

—7 P. M.—One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Ave; Mrs. Watherson; damage, $10.

—7:35 P. M.—129 Crosby Street; M. Hercht & Brother, factory; damage, $500.

—7:40 P. M.—866 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—The six-story building, 1,524 and 1,526 Chestnut Street, was badly damaged by fire this evening. The building was occupied by the Thackara Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electric fixtures, and the offices of Willis G. Hale and Lindley Johnson, architects. The Thackara Company's loss is $150,000, with $87,000 insurance. The building, which is owned by William Weightman, is damaged to the extent of $100,000.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Two supposed incendiary fires at Mount Carmel, last night, destroyed a barn belonging to Mrs. Edward Smith, and the blacksmith shop of Frank Hallock. The loss is $10,000. Considerable stock was burned in Mrs. Smith's barn, including several valuable horses.

JOLIET, Ill., March 23.—The Joliet Mill, of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, was burned this morning. The fire was started by the friction of a shaft. The loss is $150,000. It is covered by insurance. This is the second fire at this mill within a year.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 23.—L. C. Ring's woodworking manufactory in Bradford, consisting of six large wooden buildings and a lumber shed, were burned to-day. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000; covered by insurance.

LIGHTS THAT HAVE DIED

THOMAS HUGHES AND THE WIDOW OF SIR RICHARD BURTON.

Inspired Painter in Words of English School Life, Lover of the American Union, Representative of the Best Attributes of His Country's National Character—Lady Isabel, Devoted Wife of a Man of Genius—Other Obituaries.

LONDON, March 23.—Judge Thomas Hughes, F. S. A., B. A., died at Brighton last evening. He had long been affected with heart disease. A few days ago he was attacked by a chill that developed into pneumonia. He was apparently making good progress toward recovery, when death suddenly supervened from failure of the heart's action.

The death of Thomas Hughes will awaken keenest regret in this country in all persons to whom Mr. Hughes was known. He was not a public man in any considerable political sense, but he had served the public and served it well. At least two books that were written by him have had wide publicity and wide liking. This has been as true in this country as it has been in England. In our war times Mr. Hughes was our friend, stanch and true, and this not so much for political reasons as for purely personal sympathy with the cause of the North, founded on his belief that that cause was right. He had twice visited us, and, as both visits were made after the war, he had a welcome that was cordial and extended. Gaining favor at first from writing books applauded by young men in school and college, he became known to his generation as a lofty type of the Englishman at his best—a man with large and generous sympathies, intellectually modest, open in mind, faithful to the duties every man owes to his times, scornful of all things mean, the friend always of things that were of good report.

Judge Hughes—or Tom Hughes, as one always likes to call him—was not so old a man as many have thought him, and yet, so seldom has his name been heard in late years that many may be surprised to know he survived until yesterday. He was born on Oct. 20, 1823, at Offington, in Berkshire, England, a parish of which his grandfather was vicar. His father was John Hughes of Donnington Priory, and his mother Margaret Wilkinson. At seven years of age he was sent to school at Twyford, near Winchester. Three years later he went to a school which he was to celebrate—Rugby. Over Rugby then presided the famous Dr. Arnold. From Rugby Hughes went to another school he was to celebrate—Oxford. He entered Oriel and took his degree in 1845.

Many years ago it was a rare boy who went away to school and college and knew not the books, "Tom Brown's School Days" and "Tom Brown at Oxford." The title page of the first work declared that it was "by an old boy." It was published in 1857, and the second work in 1861. Of "Tom Brown's School Days," as an accurate and inspiring picture of what was best in English school life, the praise has been general. The work was in no sense critical or reformatory, but an attempt to present school life as he found it at its best. The spirit of high-purposed youth was set forth, its ambitions, its manliness, its generosity. One saw in the book what Wellington meant when he declared that the battle of Waterloo had been won before it was fought—on the playgrounds of Harrow and Rugby. Most admired, perhaps, of all chapters in the book has been the last, in which Tom Brown, on becoming an Oxford man, discovers how much Dr. Arnold has been to him, but discovers this above Arnold's grave.

Before leaving Oxford, Hughes had turned his thoughts to political questions, as well he might in the stirring times of 1832-7, when William IV. sat on the throne, Melbourne and Peel were Prime Ministers, corn laws were trying to get reformed, and, William dying, Victoria acquired the crown. He left Oxford an advanced Liberal, and this he may be said ever since to have remained, with a vision backward these many years, showing popular privileges that he favored made part and parcel of the British political framework.

Mr. Hughes soon entered upon the practice of law, and eventually became associated in philanthropic work with Charles Kingsley and Frederic D. Maurice, who were leading the Christian-Socialism movement, which had for its object the improvement of the condition of the poor. He did not enter Parliament until 1865, when he was returned for Lambeth, sitting until 1868, when he was elected for the borough of Frome.

At the election in 1865 Lambeth had a population of about 300,000. He was placed at the head of the poll by a large majority, which was a tribute to him wholly unsolicited. It was bestowed on him on broad public ground of his avowed liberal opinions. He appeared before the electors of Lambeth as a man in favor of "a real and direct representation of the whole people in Parliament," as a Churchman who desired to have the Church rates abolished and the universities open to men of all creeds. When in 1868 he was chosen by the borough of Frome this was again without solicitation. In his capacity of legislator he strenuously supported liberal principles and measures, and served with fidelity and force the cause of the people. He represented Frome until 1874, when, although he had been nominated for Marylebone, he retired from the field the day before the poll was taken.

It was in 1871, while sitting for Frome, that Hughes made his first visit to the United States. His steamer landed at Montreal, and among the places which he visited were Boston, New-York, Niagara Falls, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The cordiality of his reception was a surprise to him, and he could understand it only on the ground of his friendly course during the civil war, when he spoke for us in England on platforms and wrote for us with his pen. His main contention was that the cause of the North was the cause of modern civilization. He argued that to England it was a duty to support the North since through the success of the North slavery was doomed to meet its death blow. A publication of his on the subject had the title, "The Cause of Freedom: Which Is Its Champion in America; the North or the South?"

One of his letters to his wife shows what surprise his reception here gave him. It is clear from the letter, as it is from other evidence, that his sympathy in our war times was not the sole cause of our liking for him. That liking had begun with many in boyhood when they read his "Tom Brown" books, but it had further root in the knowledge that he represented in England democratic ideas much like our own. Hughes appeared to us strictly a man after our own hearts.

The letter to his wife contains the following interesting passages: "I think I have told you already the sort of royal progress I am making. Some principal citizen always comes to the station to meet us in his carriage, books our luggage by the express, (an admirable institution, which saves you all the trouble with luggage,) drives us to his house, lodges us in the best rooms, has all the best folks in the neighborhood to meet us at breakfast, dinner, and tea, takes us to see the sights of the neighborhood, keeps all his servants out of sight when we are going, so that we can't give any one a penny or even pay our washing bills, and finally sends us and our luggage down to the next boat or steamer, when we are booked already, probably, by a new friend. Certainly, I never saw, heard of, or could imagine anything like the hospitality. It is no doubt in some degree, and in individual cases, owing to the part I took during the war in England, but Democrats as well as Republicans have been among our warmest hosts; in fact, I am fairly puzzled and allow the tide at last to carry me along, floating down it and enjoying everything as well as I can.

Last year this letter, with others written in America to members of his family, was published in a volume of his called "Vacation Rambles." The letters afforded throughout very interesting and agreeable reading. What most impressed Hughes in America (and pleased him as well) was what he described as "the apparent fusion into one clan of the whole community." He would have found considerable trouble in attempting "to sort them in the broadest way into rich and poor—gentlemen or ladies (in the conventional sense) and common people—or any other radical division." On trains he found the people were all well-dressed, "without any pretense to polish or approach to vulgarity." The women were "as good looking as any I ever travelled among, but paler and sadder, or, at any rate, quieter than a like number of English women."

From Boston he went out to spend a few days with Lowell, whose home at Elmwood he describes as "a good roomy wooden one, standing in the midst of some thirty acres of his own land, on which stand many good trees, and especially some pre-Revolutionary elms, of which he is very proud." He found Lowell "sitting on the piazza of the house with his wife and Holmes's brother, taking a pipe, and not the least expecting us." He had "never met a more agreeable talker." Lowell's kindness to him was "quite unbounded." He had not "a grain of vanity in his composition, but is as simple and truthful as the best kind of boy." With Lowell he climbed Bunker Hill Monument, and records that Lowell never before had made that ascent. Among those who went out to Elmwood to see him was "a young Howells, the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, whom Conway had brought to our house years ago, and I had entirely forgotten." He is quite sure, however, that he did not betray his obliviousness, for Howells was "a very nice fellow."

Arrived in New-York, he describes the approaches to the city as "superb, but the first view of it (on a boat from Newport in North River) disappointed me, the buildings along the waterside being for the most part poor and almost mean. We found Hewitt's carriage waiting, he being out of town for his Sunday, and drove up through Broadway and Fourth Avenue to his house, which is a splendid, roomy one, belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Cooper. The dear old gentleman, a hearty veteran of seventy-nine, the founder of the Cooper Institute, a workingman's college on a large scale. He has spent nearly $1,000,000 upon it, and it is certainly the best institution of the kind I have ever seen. He is one of the most guileless and sweetest of old men, and I shall have much to tell you of him. Mr. Hewitt, my friend, who is in partnership with him, and his wife and family, live with the old gentleman."

In this passage we see what interest Hughes had in institutions established here for the benefit of the working classes and for people with limited means. Wherever he went it was the same. This interest took him to Ithaca, where two years before had been opened Cornell University, with facilities for poor students to earn means for defraying their expenses. He had a warm reception from the students at Cornell, who went wild with delight when he joined them in a game of football. One of their boat clubs they named after him. His interest in co-operation again brought him to this country in 1880, when he was the chief agency in the founding of a community in Tennessee called "Rugby Colony," the success of which did not fulfill his expectations.

At the bar in England meanwhile he had acquired eminence. In 1869 he had become a Q. C., or Queen's Counsel, a term applied to barristers appointed by the Lord Chancellor to be counsel to the Crown, and who take precedence of other barristers—a precedence outwardly indicated by the silk gown they wear, the gown of the ordinary barrister being of stuff. In 1882 he was raised to the bench, being made Judge of the County Court Circuit No. 9. He had been active in support of movements to put down gambling, and had steadily, from platforms, supported co-operation.

Besides the books already named Hughes had published "The Scouring of the White Horse," (1859), which was illustrated by Richard Doyle; "Tracts for Priests and People" (1861); "Alfred the Great" (1869); "Memoir of a Brother" (1873), the same being an account of George C. Hughes, whom he describes as "only a good specimen of thousands of Englishmen of high culture, high courage, high principle, who are living their own quiet lives in every corner of the Kingdom"; "The Old Church; What Shall We Do With It?" (1878); "The Condition and Prospects of the Church of England" (1878); "The Manliness of Christ" (1879); "Rugby, Tennessee; Being Some Account of the Settlement" (1881); "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan" (1882); "Gone to Texas; Letters from Our Boys" (1884), these boys being four nephews of Mr. Hughes; "James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester," (1887), and "Livingstone" (1889). In 1859 he introduced in England Lowell's "Biglow Papers," and in 1891 Lowell's "Poetical Works." The Daniel Macmillan whose memoir he wrote, with his brother Alexander Macmillan, was the founder of the firm of publishers. Thomas Hughes, in 1847, married Anne Frances Ford, eldest daughter of Prebendary Ford of Exeter.

Lady Isabel Burton.

A dispatch received from London yesterday announces that "Lady Isabel Burton, widow of Capt. Sir Richard Burton, died last night."

This single sentence she would have considered sufficient for her obituary, for she had sunk completely her own naturally strong personality in that of her husband. During the thirty years of their life together she saw the world only in its relation to him, and after his death she only thought of defending and perpetuating his memory.

And yet Burton was a man of genius, which fact in itself is usually taken as precluding the idea of wedded happiness, and, more than that, he was a man of genius who long went without any appreciation from his contemporaries, and who never received from them the recognition his learning and his labors deserved. This embittered a character and disposition naturally no means gentle, and he became known to his enemies—who far outnumbered his friends—as "Ruffian Dick," but for his wife he ever remained a heroic figure, different from other men only because he was better and greater than they, and realizing her ideals as fully after their union had lasted thirty years as he did at Boulogne, when she, a schoolgirl, saw him in the street, and without even knowing his name, whispered to her sister: "That man will marry me!"

Lady Isabel Burton,
Who Died in London Yesterday.

Burton recognized his destined mate as instantly, for on meeting the girl again next day he wrote with chalk on a wall: "May I speak to you?" She, reading this sentence, wrote beneath it: "No; mother will be angry." The mother found the inscriptions, and was as angry as her daughter had feared, but the two met later in London, made acquaintance after a more conventional manner, and, despite much opposition on the part of the girl's family, became engaged. Mrs. Burton has recorded that when her lover proposed marriage, she answered, not with the usual whispered word of acquiescence, but by "Yes, yes, yes!" spoken with a joyful vehemence that left no doubt at all of her adoration.

The marriage did not at once take place, for Burton, who had already begun his career as a traveler by explorations in India, determined to accompany Speke into Africa. From this journey he returned a physical wreck, half paralyzed, half blind, and worn to a shadow by repeated attacks of fever. The wedding took place long before he had fully recovered. It was almost an elopement, for Isabel's mother continued to view the match so unfavorably that her father advised the girl to go to the house of some friends, and thence to the church where Burton was awaiting her.

For a while Mrs. Burton remained in England, simply because her husband refused to endanger her life by taking her to Fernando Po, to which unhealthy post he was now appointed Consul. When he was transferred to Santos, however, she joined him, and thereafter their partings were few and short, until death separated them.

In the remarkable biography of her husband which Lady Burton published in 1893, full details of their life in Brazil, at Damascus, at Trieste, are given. It is the story of such perfect trust and consideration on both sides as has rarely been made public. As a literary work, the book is full of faults of every conceivable sort, but as the unconscious and wholly unintentional revelation of a good woman's heart and mind, while she thought only of writing about her husband, it will be remembered and treasured far longer than will the volumes in which that husband recorded his own marvelous journeys and the ancient tales and poetry of the Arabs.

After Burton's death his widow excited an immense amount of critic'sm and hardly less of abuse by burning the manuscript of a translation which he had made of certain famous Oriental poems, mostly Persian. Its title was "The Scented Garden," and in it was displayed even more than in his translation of "The Arabian Nights" the great scholar's utter indifference to conventional propriety and decency. Burton had been working on this book for several years, and its destruction was undoubtedly an irreparable loss to the world of letters, but Lady Burton's explanation of the course upon which she decided was adequate, and should have saved her from the savage and brutal attacks made upon her by writers who had no knowledge of either the circumstances or the motives under which she acted.

All of Burton's unpublished manuscripts were left to his widow, and she was explicitly authorized by him to do with them what she thought best. That settles her technical right to destroy "The Scented Garden." Now, as to her motive. It was not a feminine horror of "impropriety," for she had assisted materially in the preparation and publication of "The Arabian Nights." That work, however, appeared in her husband's lifetime. He was responsible for it, and was there to defend himself and it. In the case of "The Scented Garden" the defense would have fallen upon her, and she felt incompetent to undertake it.

In the next place, she declared that both books were written simply to make money. Burton's previous works had left him penniless, and in the diplomatic service, on account of the many animosities he had excited, he never rose higher than the Consulaship at Trieste. He worried over his wife's future, and determined to write something which people would buy, from good motives or bad, and which would insure a modest fortune to the woman from whom he knew he was soon to be separated. "The Arabian Nights" brought in £10,000 clear. Then for the same reason—to make money—"The Scented Garden" was begun and finished; and soon afterward Burton died. His widow decided that, as the purpose of the book was simply to increase her inheritance, she could decide that she had enough, and could burn the manuscript instead of printing it. That she did so is to be regretted, but is not a reason for saying, as has been said innumerable times, that Lady Burton's English prudery robbed the world of a literary treasure. As a matter of fact, she, and not the world, owned that treasure. It was her private property, and she treated it as her conscience dictated.

Archibald Wilson.

Archibald Wilson, who for a number of years was the night manager at Perry's drug store, in the Sun Building, died last night at his home, 20 Clarkson Street, from catarrh of the stomach, from which he had suffered for over two years. He was about thirty-five years old, and had been in the drug business from his youth. He started when a boy in Hegeman's drug store, and subsequently was employed five years at Hudnut's store, in the old Herald Building, at Broadway and Ann Street. When Dr. Charles J. Perry opened the drug store in the Sun Building, eight years ago, Wilson went with him from Hudnut's, and was placed in charge of the laboratory, and was afterward made night manager of the store. He had a pleasant personality, and enjoyed the acquaintance of many newspaper men, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He leaves a wife and one child.

Thomas Scott.

Thomas Scott died last evening after a brief illness, at his residence, 42 Park Avenue. He was eighty-two years old. He was born in England, but came to this country when a boy and entered the counting house of the firm of Masters & Markoe, the senior member of which was his uncle. Of this firm Mr. Scott subsequently became a member, and thereafter continued in active business until a few years ago. He was one of the founders of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and served for many years on its Board of Managers, and was one of the committee which erected its present building. He had long been a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He left two sons, one of whom is Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation of this city. The funeral will probably take place on Thursday.

The Rev. J. S. Gay.

The Rev. Joshua S. Gay, a descendant of the Puritan John Gay, who came to this country in 1630, and a minister of the Congregational denomination, died Sunday at Biddeford, Me., in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Gay was the eldest son of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay. He was born at Stoughton, Mass., in 1819, and at different times was in charge of churches in Massachusetts, Maine, and New-Hampshire. He was graduated at Amherst College and studied theology at Andover. He married Sarah Elizabeth Jordan of Biddeford, Me., who, with three sons, survive him. His youngest brother, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, is the rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Fernandina, Fla.

George Victor Harman.

George Victor Harman, a brother of Register Granville W. Harman, died at his home, 1,237 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Harman was fifty-two years old, and was cashier in the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at 343 Broadway, this city. He was taken ill at his office March 12, and in falling from his chair cut his head. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and subsequently removed to his home.

Alexander T. Kent.

Alexander T. Kent of Brooklyn died at his home, in that city, last night. He was thirty-nine years old. Mr. Kent was formerly editor and proprietor of The Sporting World. He had been connected with Wood's Household Magazine, The New-York Sportsman, The Brooklyn Eagle, and The Sporting Hour before he became possessed of a controlling interest in The Sporting World, in connection with which his name was best known.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Mitchell, wife of J. F. B. Mitchell of Flushing, N. Y., died of pneumonia yesterday morning at her home after a week's illness. She was a daughter of Henry Bedinger of Lewtown, Va. Mrs. Mitchell has always taken an active part in religious and charitable work in connection with St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. She leaves two sons and one daughter.

—William J. Fountain, who for many years was engaged in the tobacco business in this city, died at his home, 145 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, from the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Fountain was born in this city fifty-nine years ago. He retired from business twenty years ago. He leaves a wife and three sons.

—George T. Truitt, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Wicomico County, died last Sunday night at his home in Pittsville, from typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Truitt was engaged in the lumber business at Pittsville. His death is the fourth among the members of the present General Assembly of Maryland.

—Capt. Albert Draper died at his home, 209 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, yesterday from pneumonia. He was eighty-seven years old. He leaves a wife and six children.

—Curtis S. Bushnell, seventy-one years old, a lawyer, dropped dead at his home in Fairhaven, Conn., yesterday. Heart disease was the cause.

DR. WILLIAM F. GREER EXPELLED.

The Medical Society Objects to His Alleged Unprofessional Conduct.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, in West Forty-third Street, last night, Dr. Charles H. Avery, the Secretary, announced the expulsion of Dr. William F. Greer for unprofessional conduct.

The Committee on Ethics, which has had the matter in hand, reported Dr. Greer's case adversely, and he was expelled.

Dr. A. M. Phelps and Dr. R. H. Sayre read papers on club feet and their treatment. Dr. William H. Draper read a paper on "Modern Treatment of Cardiac Diseases."

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. Alexander S. Hunter were adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Dr. A. P. T. Grove, a physician of Dallastown, York County, Penn., swallowed aconite and then shot himself in the left temple at the Eutaw House this afternoon. He was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, where he died two hours later.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., March 23.—Henry and James McCoy, two brothers, living near here, became involved in a quarrel at noon to-day. Henry shot James, and then killed himself. Both were prominent men in the community.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., March 23.—William Covey, wife, and child were burned to death last night at Paint Creek, near here. Tramps are supposed to have set fire to the house for the purpose of robbery.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 23.—The house of Henry Ryman, at Dalton, this county, was burned last night. An invalid daughter, thirty years old, was burned to death.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to accept the invitation to the launch of the Iowa, at the Cramps' shipyards Saturday.

PETRALE, Ontario, March 23.—Corey's Torpedo Works, a mile from here, were blown up this afternoon, and John Owens and William Huggard were killed.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company Make Serious Charges.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit us to call your attention to the inclosed circular, "Exposed."

A wrong is being done that goes far beyond a wrong to ourselves; it is a grave wrong to the public which no legitimate competition or trade rivalry can justify.

This wrong is being done by reprinters of the Encyclopedic Dictionary in the extraordinary methods they employ in pushing their work upon the American market.

Note these facts:

1. Names of scholars and specialists are advertised as editors who declare that they had nothing to do with the work, and even in some cases never heard of the work.

2. The public are led to believe that the work is a new work—"new," "the most recent dictionary," it is so advertised, whereas it is a reprint of Hunter's Encyclopedic Dictionary of England, which was published years ago in England before the International, the Century, or the Standard were issued. It is reprinted in this country from a set of imported plates. The plates are cut here and there, and new words are inserted; room is made by the omission of other words or definitions, the first and last words of each page being the same in the reprint as in the old English book, with scarcely an exception. In hundreds of pages examined there is not a change. The plates are sometimes cut to change the English spelling of a word in the vocabulary, as "colour" to "color," but the English spelling "colour" is unchanged throughout the body of the definition.

3. The public is led to believe that the "great dailies" of New-York and other cities are behind the "special offers," they having formed "syndicates" to push it. The fact is the "dailies" have nothing to do with it, no more than they have with Sapollo or Castoria, which they advertise for pay. But the people are misled into believing that their favorite dailies are making these "wonderful offers." How can they be blamed for thus believing and parting with their money when they read in these dailies such notices as "The announcement of the leading New-York dailies of that remarkable introductory offer regarding the new Encyclopedic Dictionary has created the literary sensation of the year"?

4. It is not a high-priced forty-two-dollar reprint sold now for the first and last time at $16 by "The New-York Newspaper Syndicate" simply for "introducing purposes" before "the general distribution." It has been advertised by these same reprinters all over the country for the past several years at $6 per set. Wanamaker has long advertised the work at $6. It has been sold in dry goods stores everywhere at the same price, often lower; in St. Louis at $4 a set. Because of the impression that the daily papers are behind it, and that it is a new book, thousands of people are paying several times the price at which the book has long been selling.

Is it right that the public should not be made acquainted with these facts and placed upon its guard?

In the "dictionary war" the Standard asks no favors, but it does ask "fair play."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1896.

HISTORICAL AND LAW WORKS.

Reports of English State Trials—Italian Literature.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

James Adair's "History of the American Indians," with a new map, fine copy, London, 1775, $10; Peter Force's "Archives: A Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers, and Letters, &c., a Documentary History of the Origin and Progress of the North American Colonies; the Causes and Accomplishment of the Revolution, and the Constitution of the Government," fourth and fifth series, nine volumes, 1837, $22.50; "Laws of New-York from the Year 1691 to 1773, Inclusive," printed by Hugh Gaine, 1774, bearing on top of title the words, "Presented to me by Robert Troup, Esquire.—Nathl Pendleton," $12.50.

"Viaggi raccolto gia da M. Gio Battista Ramusio, & con molti & vaghi discorsi, da lui in molti luoghi dichiarato & illustrato," three volumes in two, in Venetia, 1563; the third volume contains a history of the West Indies, Conquest of Peru, the Relation of Jacques Carthier, &c.,

TO PLAY TENNIS ABROAD

LARNED, CHACE, AND FOOTE TO MEET ENGLISH CHAMPIONS.

Larned Will Sail in May and the Others After Their Graduation at Yale—A Bicycle Tour of the European Continent to be Made—Larned and Chace Will Forfeit Many Challenge Cups by Making the Trip to England.

William A. Larned, Arthur E. Foote, and probably Malcolm G. Chace, three of the best lawn tennis players in this country, will go abroad this season, and will all play for the British championship at Wimbledon in July. Larned intends to sail in May, but as Foote and Chace are to graduate from Yale this Spring, they cannot get away until after commencement in June. They will join Larned in England, and all three will see the Yale crew row at Henley, and will then play tennis at Wimbledon, where the games are scheduled for the following week. The plans of the players include a trip on the Continent on bicycles, on which the tennis cracks will start immediately after the championships. They do not expect to return to this country until Fall. All three have already engaged passage, but Chace may possibly not go, although he now expects to do so.

The absence of these three experts will create a big vacancy in the ranks of the American players, and there will be many defaults recorded against them during the season for the challenge cups they won last year. Between them, Larned and Chace hold a majority of the important challenge cups of the country, and no less than four of them would be lost to further competition this season if they were not beaten. Larned needed only one more victory to make the Middle States Challenge Cup, the Longwood Challenge Bowl, and the Norwood Park Trophy his personal property, while Chace has two "legs" on the magnificent challenge cup offered by the Tuxedo Park tennis enthusiasts. All four of these valuable trophies will go by default to the winners of the tournaments this year if present plans are carried out, while many other lesser titles, among them the Canadian championship held by Larned, will find new holders this season.

NEWARK'S FIELD CLUB.

Plans for the New Clubhouse and Athletic Grounds.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—The Newark Field Club, which is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 120, will soon begin work on its new grounds. The entire front of the grounds on Clinton Avenue, which is about 400 feet, will be taken up by eight tennis courts, laid out with their lengths at right angles to Clinton Avenue. There will be ample room around the courts on all sides, so that a player will not be incumbered by striking against posts and fences.

A driveway will be cut in at the eastern end of the Clinton Avenue frontage to the clubhouse, which is directly behind the courts. The baseball diamond will be still further back on the grounds, and will extend toward the wood, where golf links are to be laid out. On the east side of the diamond and clubhouse the drive will extend far enough to allow carriages to stop and watch games there, and directly opposite a grand stand is to be erected when the rest of the athletic equipment shall have been completed. The baseball field will be placed so that the plate will be directly behind the clubhouse and first base in front of the stand. The first game is to be played about May 15. The house, tennis, and baseball grounds will first have the attention of the Board of Governors. Later the golf links and trap-shooting grounds will be laid out.

In the clubhouse the appointments will be attractive but simple. A reception room, large locker room, and shower baths will take up the ground floor, and the club steward will have quarters up stairs. The house is to have spacious piazzas and a cozy interior.

The officers of the club are: President—Philip N. Jackson; Vice Presidents—J. H. Bacheller and S. J. Derby; Secretary—O. H. Gordon; Treasurer—Percy Edgar; Governors—Howard Adams, Harry B. Bigelow, L. D. H. Gilmour, W. P. Meeker, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Lincoln B. Palmer, Philip C. Pointer, Benedict Prieth, and George R. Swain.

DATES FOR CRICKET GAMES.

Schedule Arranged for Clubs of the Metropolitan District.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League last evening, the following schedule of games was arranged:

May 16—Manhattan vs. Crescent A. C., at Prospect Park.
June 13—Staten Island vs. Crescent A. C., at Livingston; New-Jersey A. C. vs. New-York, at Bergen Point.
June 20—Manhattan vs. New-Jersey A. C., at Prospect Park; New-York vs. Crescent A. C., at Central Park.
June 27—Staten Island vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; New-Jersey A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Bergen Point.
July 11—New-Jersey A. C. vs. Staten Island, at Bergen Point; Manhattan vs. New-York, at Prospect Park.
July 18—Crescent A. C. vs. Manhattan at Bay Ridge.
July 25—Crescent A. C. vs. New-York, at Bay Ridge.
Aug. 1—Staten Island vs. New-York, at Livingston; Crescent A. C. vs. New-Jersey A. C., at Bay Ridge.
Aug. 8—Manhattan vs. Staten Island, at Prospect Park; New-Jersey A. C. vs. New-York, at Bergen Point.
Aug. 15—Staten Island vs. New-Jersey A. C., at Livingston; Manhattan vs. New-York, at Prospect Park.
Aug. 22—New-Jersey A. C. vs. Manhattan, at Bergen Point; Crescent A. C. vs. Staten Island, at Bay Ridge.
Aug. 29—Staten Island vs. New-York, at Livingston.

Influx of Professional Golfers.

Two golf clubs in this vicinity will engage professional golfers to take general charge of the links during the season and give instruction in the game to members. They are the Morristown Golf Club and the Knollwood Country Club of Westchester County. The Morristown Club in the past has not been entirely without a greenkeeper, but last year simply had one temporarily. This year the club will probably employ Willie Weir, a Scotch player who has just come to this country. He is at Musselburgh Golf Clubman, the same club of which Willie Park Jr., is a member. As a player he is not up to Willie Park or Willie Dunn, but can put up a very good game. The Green Committee of the Morristown Club will decide the matter in a few days. It is said that Weir has an offer from the Brookline Country Club of Boston, which has decided not to engage Willie Campbell for another year.

The Knollwood Country Club will probably engage Thomas Warrender, who arrived from Scotland on Sunday. He is about twenty-four years old, but has been for some time one of the assistants at the famous North Berwick links, and his ability has been well spoken of. Warrender, it is said, comes within one stroke of the record for the North Berwick links. With Warrender came another Scotch player, Willie Anderson, also a Berwick man, whom Horace Hutchinson, the well-known amateur golfer of Great Britain, considers one of the best clubmakers in Scotland.

A handsome gift has just been made to Robert Lockhart of this city, one of the original members of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. It is a set of ten clubs from Willie Park, Jr. Mr. Lockhart is known as the father of golf in America, and is a member of the Dunfermline Club, near Edinburgh.

Many active golfers are anxiously awaiting the three-day open tournament of the Lakewood Club, to be held April 16, 17, and 18, and there is every probability of a large number of players. Herbert Leeds, who lately won one of the tournaments at the Palmetto Club, Aiken, S. C., will be among the entries. He is a member of the Brookline Country Club, Boston.

Flight of Homing Pigeons.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The season for homing-pigeon record flying of 1896 was opened yesterday with a journey of 103 miles by fourteen birds of the Louis A. Mehler loft of this city. The birds engaged were C. F. Warwick, Defender, Sentinel, Prospect, Swiftwind, Lightning, Woodbury, Martha, Queen Lil, Lady Washington, Buttercup, Lady Bug, May Flower, and Miss Galligan, all with records from 500 miles up. The start was from Odenton, Md., at 9:45 A. M. Twelve of the fourteen started were found in the loft at 12:40 P. M. The time of arrival was unknown. Counting from the time of discovery the average speed for the 103 miles was 1,036 yards per minute, the mile in about 101 seconds. The missing two were May Flower and Lady Washington.

This journey opened the competition for the Challenge Champion Speed Medal, offered by the American Institute of New-York for the best speed from 100 miles or over, under the American rules, previous to Oct. 15.

Headache!

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Ripley Brom-Lithia Water

Gentlemen:—After suffering with dyspepsia in such an aggravated form for more than a year, that I could eat scarcely anything, I was induced to use your R.B.L. Water. My digestion has been restored. I can thoroughly recommend the Ripley Brom-Lithia. J. E. LAMPRELL, Depot Master Sea Beach R. R. Co., West Brighton, Coney Island.

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Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

THE CENTURYS' ITINERARY.

It Provides for Two Divisions in the Long Run Set for April 26.

The Century Wheelmen expect to have a largely attended 100-mile run on April 26, and for that reason have decided to start the participants in two divisions. The destination of the party will be Patchogue. The itinerary has been agreed upon as follows:

REGULAR DIVISION.

Miles.		Arrive.	Rest, Minutes.	Leave.
	Ninety-ninth St., East River	...	..	5:15
0	College Point	...	15	6:00
8	Jamaica Court House..	6:45	15	7.00
14	Valley Stream	7:30	10	7:40
26	Seaford	8:40	20	9:00
39	Bay Shore	10:10	10	10:20
51	Sayville	11:25	10	11:35
56	Patchogue	12:00	120	...

DINNER.

	Patchogue	...	..	2:00
68	East Islip	3:00	15	3:15
82	Amityville	4:25	15	4:40
01	Freeport	5:25	15	5:40
09	Valley Stream	6:20	10	6:30
105	Jamaica	7:00		Finish.

FAST DIVISION.

	Ninety-ninth St., East River	...	..	7:00
0	College Point	...	..	7:45
8	Jamaica Court House..	8:15	5	8:20
14	Valley Stream	8:40	5	8:45
26	Seaford	9:25	10	9:35
39	Bay Shore	10:35	10	10:45
51	Sayville	11:40	5	11:45
56	Patchogue	12:00	120	2:00

To minimize the possibilities of accidents and avoid the clouds of dust that usually occur on century runs, through the habit of riders crowding on the leaders, and make this run pleasanter for those participating, the riders will be assigned to different squads or companies. Twenty-five riders will be assigned to a squad. Each squad will be under the direction of a competent assistant pacemaker, who will wear a sash of a distinctive color. M. Gilb, 45 Rose Street, this city, will receive entries, or they may be delivered at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street. The entrance fee is $1.

A Look Ahead by Sanger.

"Wooden Shoes" Sanger views the racing situation from Minneapolis, and this is what he says: "I am well pleased with the action of the late National Assembly in declaring for only two classes. I realized that it was coming last year, and that is why I jumped when I did. I think under the new ruling cycling will have the most successful season it has ever experienced. Not only will the old Bs be in the game, but the fast 'pros' of last year will be on hand and in the hunt for the prizes. I think I will hold my own with the Class B topnotchers of last year? I certainly do. You must remember that in '95 I was in poor condition 'till well along in the season. That is, perhaps, one reason that Johnson defeated me as many times as he did. But I will look out this Spring, and when circuit time comes round I will be in the best possible fettle."

Canada's Cycle Duty Changed.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 23.—The Customs Department has issued a new and important order in connection with tourists' bicycles, the order of last year being canceled. The order provides that tourists or others bringing bicycles into Canada from the United States or other foreign countries shall deposit at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty upon the retail price of the bicycle, together with a full description of the machine and a statement as to the port and date where it will be reported, at which place and time the duty will be refunded. If the bicycle is not reported within the time named, or if evidence of its exportation is not furnished to the Collector at the port of entry within fifteen days, the duty shall be retained.

Banker Not Dead, but Better.

The report of George Banker's death at Nice on Saturday last turns out to be untrue, as every one who knows him will be glad to learn. The American Women yesterday received a telegram from Banker's parents in Pittsburg stating that a cable received in the morning informed them that he had passed the critical stage in his illness and was now on the mend. Typhoid fever is the disease with which the racer was stricken. He left this country a few weeks ago for his third season's engagement abroad, and had not begun training. Previous to reaching Nice he had visited London and Paris. His illness may necessitate his abandonment of racing this season.

Local Wheelmen May Organize.

A plan will probably be adopted this evening for the organization of a local body of league wheelmen by the special committee appointed at the recent mass meeting of cyclists. The object in organizing is to better enable them to secure their rights. The committee comprises R. Ottolengui, Chairman; T. T. Eckert, Jr., M. L. Rheim, A. H. Curtis, G. R. Bidwell, M. M. Belding, Jr., C. E. Roosevelt, J. B. Townsend, S. Solomon, F. M. Frobisher, and the Chief Consul and the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Division, ex-officio. The meeting will be held at Mr. Ottolengui's residence, 115 Madison Avenue, at 8 P. M.

To Form a New Club in Newark.

NEWARK, March 23.—A number of cycle riders of this city will form an organization to be called the Vim Cycle Club, for the purpose of advancing the interests of cycling and affording opportunities to certain riders to have suitable headquarters in this city. A meeting for organization will be held at Jacoby's Hall, at 882 Broad Street, on March 31. Those wishing to become charter members may report to a committee, consisting of Frederick W. Kerr, E. C. Collier, D. H. Reed, F. A. Dawson, Frederick Conningsby, J. B. Merrill, Lindsley Underhill, H. F. Neefus, L. L. Bodman, and Peter Murray.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—From North, East, South, and West come notices of meetings for the purpose of agitating better roads. The movement is very general. Hardly a wheeling city in the world but advocates better highways, and the wheelmen are the ones who are doing the urging. It is work in a good cause, and cannot be encouraged too heartily. Some of the thoroughfares leading to many of the principal cities are in a deplorable state, and the legislators alone can remedy this evil.

—The Bedtick Cycle Club of Flushing, L. I., has adopted a new style of uniform for this season. The material is a light gray woolen fabric, which will be made up in the prevailing bloomer style. Golf caps, black stockings, and tan shoes will complete the outfit. Capt. Frederick Burke has called the first run of the season for April 12. The objective point will be Freeport.

—"Billy" Young, who has been engaged to train George Ruppert, the son of the millionaire brewer, for the intercollegiate cycling events, will go to Savannah with his charge on April 10. Ruppert is a student at Columbia College. He expects to train into top-notch condition on Savannah's cement track, and be able, upon his return, to win a championship for the blue and white.

—A private exhibition of the Pope posters recently shown at the Metropolitan Bicycle Company's academy, in this city, will be given in Brooklyn, at Columbia Hall, 1,243 Fulton Street, this evening. The posters will be shown at that place for a week, after which they will be taken to Philadelphia. The collection is remarkable for the number of the ideas displayed and the general excellence of the designs.

—The Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation will probably hold a meeting this week. No date, however, has yet been decided upon.

—A twenty-five-mile road race will be held in May under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

BASEBALL IN FLORIDA.

Make-up of New-York's Infield Decided On—Two Games Played.

JACKSONVILLE, March 23.—Capt. Gleason of the New-York Baseball Club has finally been settled on to play second base, and Pfeffer will be tried at short stop if he improves sufficiently. Connaughton will make the team, and will be used either at short or in the outfield. Harry Davis will play at first, and George Davis at third. Seymour will be one of the regular pitchers.

The weather was hot this morning, and the playing listless. In the afternoon game the playing was sharper and the batting heavy. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, lf..0	0	0	0	0		Fuller, 2b...0	0	1	1	0	
V'n H'n, cf..4	3	3	0	0		W.Clark, 1b.1	1	9	0	0	
G. Davis, 3b.3	3	1	2	0		Cavelle, cf..1	2	2	0	0	
Tiernan, rf..1	3	1	0	0		Mulligan, ss.0	1	1	3	2	
C'ghton, ss..2	1	2	2	1		Battam, 3b..1	2	1	0	1	
H. Davis, 1b.3	3	6	0	0		Stafford, lf..1	1	1	0	0	
Pfeffer, 2b..2	2	5	2	1		Foster, c, rf.1	0	4	0	0	
Wilson, c...3	2	2	5	1		S'hope, rf. c.0	2	2	0	3	
Meekin, p...1	1	0	0	0		German, p..0	1	0	3	0	
Bowen, p...0	0	1	1	0		Kagey, p....0	0	0	1	0	
Total 19	18	21	12	3		Total 5	10	21	8	6	

Regulars	2	4	2	3	5	3	0	—19
Second Team	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	— 5

Earned runs—Regulars, 12; Second Team, 2. First base by errors—Regulars, 3; Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 5; Second Team, 4. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Bowen, 2; off German, 3; off Kagey, 1. Struck out—By Kagey, 3. Home runs—Wilson, H. Davis. Three-base hit—Cavelle. Two-base hit—Tiernan, Cavelle, Stanhope, Van Haltren, Meekin, G. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Stafford, Van Haltren, G. Davis, (2.) Tiernan, Connaughton, (2.) H. Davis, Pfeffer, Wilson, (2.) Double plays—H. Davis, unassisted. Hit by pitcher—By Kagey, 1. Wild pitches—Kagey, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b..5	5	2	3	0		Fuller, 2b...	1	2	0	2	0
V.Halt'n, cf.2	2	4	0	0		W.Clark, 1b.0		11	1	1	0
G.Davis, 3b.3	2	4	0	0		Cavelle, cf..0		0	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf..3	3	2	0	0		Mulligan, lf.1		1	3	0	1
Con'gh'n, ss.4	4	0	3	1		Battam, 3b.2		0	0	4	1
H.Davis, 1b.3	5	9	0	0		Pfeffer, ss..2		4	2	2	1
Stafford, lf..2	2	1	0	0		Foster, c...1		1	1	0	1
Zearfoss, c.3	2	5	0	0		Wilson, c...0		1	1	0	1
Clarke, p....1	2	0	2	0		Stn'hope, rf.1		1	1	1	0
Meekin, p..1	1	0	1	0		Bowen, p...0		1	1	2	0
						Seymour, p..1		1	1	0	0
Total....27	28	27	9	1		Total.....9		13	24	12	5

Regulars	3	10	4	4	1	0	5	0	..	—27
Second Team	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0—	9

Earned runs—Regulars, 23; Second Team, 5. First base by errors—Regulars, 1; Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 4; Second Team, 7. First base on balls—Off Bowen, 3; off Clark, 1; off Meekin, 1. Struck out—By Clarke, 2; by Meekin, 1. Home run—Stafford. Three-base hits—G. Davis, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Tiernan, H. Davis, (2,) Seymour, Gleason, (2,) Pfeffer, W. Clark. Stolen bases—Pfeffer, (3,) Wilson, Gleason, (2,) G. Davis, (3,) Tiernan, Connaughton, H. Davis, (3,) Stafford, Zearfoss, (2.) Hit by pitcher—Bowen, Meekin, (2.) Wild pitch—Bowen.

Princeton's Ball Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—The final selection of candidates for the baseball team was made to-day. Five men were weeded out, leaving fifteen players, all of whom will be retained on the team for the season and taken to the training table. These are: Catchers—Smith, '97; Graham, '97; Titus, '96; pitchers—Wilson, '97; Altman, '97; Easton, '98; Jayne, '97, and Hitzrot, '99; first base—Kelly, '98; second base—Sankey, '97; Wayave, '96; third base—Gunster, '96; short stop—Ward, '96; outfield—Bradley, '97, and Suter, '99. One of the pitchers will play in the outfield when out of the box. The first game of the season is scheduled for next Saturday on the home field with Rutgers.

LAST OF AN HISTORIC STUD.

Stony Ford Brood Mares and Young Stock to be Sold To-day.

Once more the trotters are the attraction at Madison Square Garden. The occasion is the last of the combination sales this Winter under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., which begins this forenoon at 10 o'clock. Many of the horses arrived yesterday, but as the sale ring was not prepared, none of them could be shown except in the basement stables.

The important event to-day is the disposal of the famous Stony Ford Stud. This virtually marks the retirement of Charles Backman as a breeder, as he disposes of the balance of his brood mares and young stock, retaining only a few stallions for service at the farm in Orange County. The major part of the Stony Ford collection was sold last year, and of the fifty that remain, seventeen are matured matrons. Nearly all of these mares have the Hambletonian-Star cross, from which Stony Ford derived its early reputation.

Though Mr. Backman never fully realized his ambition as a breeder, to raise a record maker, he made many valuable contributions to the light harness stock of the country. He has still a few dams by such sires as Kentucky Prince, Leland, and Messenger Duroc that inherit the Hambletonian-Star strain in the maternal line, and these come under the hammer to-day. Gladys, Cassandra, Natilie, Mary Whitman, and Nellie possess this blood, which produced Dexter, Dictator, and a host of others, illustrious on the turf or in the stud. As these mares are all pretty well advanced in age it is likely that the colts and fillies out of them will fetch better prices.

There are also representatives of other fashionable families in the lot from Stony Ford. Iona Nutwood, a chestnut filly of three years, is specially well endowed with good blood. Her sire, Nutwood, leads all other living stallions with the number of performers in the fast list, and Iona, her dam, is by Alcyone, out of the great producer Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.

Handicap Racquet Tournament.

Play in the handicap racquet tournament of the Racquet and Tennis Club began yesterday afternoon in the club court in Forty-third Street.

There are eight entries, including V. G. Hall, winner of the recent open-club championship.

M. S. Paton, whose handicap is two aces, and F. L. Henry, whose mark is one hand, which means that he is entitled to follow on instead of resigning his service in the ordinary way, met yesterday. Paton won the two first games by 15—8 and 15—10, and Henry won the third and fourth games each by a score of 15—8. The fifth was an easy victory for Paton by 15—7, he making twelve aces in his last hand.

To-morrow E. H. Thompson (one hand and two aces) will meet W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., (five aces.) On Friday V. G. Hall, (penalized half a hand,) will play Maurice de Montagnac, (two aces,) and on Monday next E. W. Jewett, (one hand and two aces,) will play Edward Kelly, (one hand and four aces.) Semi-finals and finals will also be played next week.

To Judge the Schoolboys' Games.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club has secured a competent list of officials for the handling of the interscholastic games in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. They include: Referee—W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club.

Judges—James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey Athletic Club; M. L. Pratt, B. A. A. and Everett J. Wendell, U. A. C. Field Judges—William J Swan, New-York Athletic Club; Tom Ward, New Manhattan Athletic Club; S. A. W. Baltazzi, New-York Athletic Club; O. B. Smith, Columbia University, S. A. Syme, New Manhattan Athletic Club; E. C. Moen and A. De Young, New Manhattan Athletic Club; W. H. Fearing, Jr., Columbia University, and C. M. Carbonell, New Manhattan Athletic Club. Timers—J. H. Abeel, New-York Athtletic Club; Frederick M. Wood, B. A. A.; C. C. Hughes, New Manhattan Athletic Club; J. G. Lathrop, H. A. A., and A. R. De Groot, B. A. A. Judge of Walking—Sam C. Austin, New-York City. Starter—Alex. A. Jordan, New-York Athletic Club.

Thomas Howell's Novel Catboat.

Thomas A. Howell of Greenport, L. I., is having a catboat built by Crosby, at Bay Ridge, with which he hopes to defeat all the cracks of the Shelter Island Yacht Club. The boat is a slick-looking craft, and her model is unlike anything yet built. She is 32 or 33 feet over all, about 21 feet on the water line, about 9 feet 6 inches beam, and 20 inches draft. Her bow is very much like that of the Dragoon, and the same idea is carried out at the stern. The deadwood aft is all cut away, and from the end of the water line the overhang is built so as to be just a few inches above the water, and the rudder is hung at the stern. The overhang forward is about 4 feet 6 inches, and the space between the end of the water line aft and the rudder is about 7 feet 6 inches.

Pennsylvania May Meet Yale.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The University of Pennsylvania athletes have accepted the challenge of the University of California for another contest. The California team will come East in May and the California-Pennsylvania games will be held after the intercollegiate athletic meeting.

At a meeting of the football team to-day Carl S. Williams was re-elected Captain. In accepting the position Capt. Williams said that, having vanquished Princeton, Harvard, and Cornell, Pennsylvania must, next Fall, add Yale to her list of conquered foes, intimating that Pennsylvania and Yale would meet on the gridiron.

Ailsa and Stephanie Won.

MONACO, March 23.—The match sailed yesterday between the big yachts, which resulted in a drift, was resailed to-day. The Ailsa, which was the last yacht to cross the line, won, beating the Britannia eight minutes, and the Satanita sixteen minutes. In the race for twenty-raters the Stephanie defeated Ogden Goelet's Samphire.

St. Nicholas Rink to Open.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will be formally opened to the public to-day. The rink has been used by the members of the club for nearly two weeks, and the ice is now in fine condition. The rink will be open to the public every day except Sundays and Mondays, which are club days.

The Intrepid at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23.—The auxiliary yacht Intrepid, Capt. Lloyd Phoenix, owner, arrived here this morning and will sail on Wednesday for the Azores and the Mediterranean. Capt. Phoenix has as guests Col. Schuyler Crosby and Whitney Warren of New-York.

Seawanhaka Club's Dinner.

The subscription dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be given at Delmonico's next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Tickets can be had of any member of the Entertainment Committee at $5 each.

MINOR SPORTING NOTES.

—The tie game of polo between the Ice Palace Polo Team and the Montclair (N. J.,) Polo Club will be played off at the Ice Palace, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, this evening. To-morrow evening the Ice Palace team play the Clifton polo team, from New-Jersey. A match of broom ball is on for Friday, and on Saturday there will be a two-mile handicap skating race.

—W. A. Barry of London defeated Wallace Ross of New-Brunswick in a sculling race for £50 yesterday. The race was on the Tyne, from Scotswood Suspension Bridge to Redheugh Bridge. Ross was given five seconds' start, and was beaten by a length.

—The auction sale of boxes for the Boston Horse Show yesterday netted a total of $16,995, of which $8,800 was for premiums. Mrs. "Jack" Gardiner paid a premium of $140 for her box, near the entrance to the ring.

—The Bolingbroke Club of London has offered a twelve-thousand-dollar purse for a prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell. Mitchell has accepted, but Corbett says he will fight no one but Fitzsimmons.

—But $200 has been subscribed at Hartford, Conn., by Yale alumni toward the fund to send a crew to Henley.

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'95 Stearns, $47; Others, $24 and $39.
LIBERTYS, ladies' or gents', $26.00.
Columbias, $19 & $29; Warwick, $17; Royal, $22.
NEW WHEELS, $35 TO $59. CALL.
NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St., near Broadway.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
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DUTY TOWARD NON-CHURCHGOERS.

Subject of Paper Read and Discussed by Methodist Preachers.

There was an interesting debate yesterday at the regular weekly conference of Methodist preachers in the assembly hall of the Book Concern's building, in Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Frank Mason North, last week, in an address on "A Greater New-York and a Greater Methodism," said that to increase its membership and its power of doing good, the Church must interest itself in the social life and pleasures of its people.

The subject of the debate yesterday was "The Present Duty of Protestant Churches Toward Non-Churchgoers Among the Working Classes." The Rev. Dr. John W. Thompson of the Nostrand Avenue Church of Brooklyn read the paper, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Church Advocate; Dr. J. King, Dr. J. W. Hamilton, Secretary of the Freedman and Southern Educational Society, and Dr. Emory J. Haines discussed the paper.

Dr. Thompson took an opposite view to that taken by Mr. North. "I do not believe," he said, "in an institutional church. I have not much faith in taking people in and feeding them and amusing them and showing them how to enjoy themselves. I believe in preaching to them powerful words of love and hope from the Gospel, and teaching them to come to church to learn to understand and appreciate Scriptural truths."

The other speakers spoke on different lines. No vote was taken on the result of the debate. In consequence of the approaching General Conference, an adjournment was taken until April 20.

Presbyterian Ministers Meet.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New-York and Vicinity held its weekly meeting at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Hodge of Philadelphia read a paper on "Ministerial Education." The topic for discussion next Monday will be "The Scripture Basis and Practice of the Brotherhood of Man." The paper will be read by the Rev. Albert L. R. Waite of this city. The Revs. A. N. Holifield and George F. Greene, the Topic Committee of the association, have prepared the following list of topics and speakers for the month of April: April 7, "Ministry of the Spirit," paper by the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J.; April 14, "The Sunday Newspaper," paper by the Rev. David J. Burrell, (Reformed,) New-York; April 21, "The Intoxication of Fiction," paper by the Rev. James D. Steele of New-York; April 28, "What This Country Owes to the Afro-American," paper by the Rev. H. G. Miller of New-York.

Not with Vigilance League Now.

Secretary Augustus W. Abbott of the City Vigilance League called at the Essex Market Court yesterday and had a conversation with Magistrate Brann in relation to the appearance in the court on Sunday on a charge of drunkenness of Frank E. Mitchell, formerly Chairman of the Twelfth Assembly District of the City Vigilance League. Mr. Abbott said Mr. Mitchell had not been connected with the league since September last. He said he believed Mr. Mitchell was being persecuted by the police for his former activity.

For Trying to Pass a Check.

In Essex Market Police Court yesterday Clarence Mott of 31 First Avenue was remanded for attempting to pass a worthless check for $28 on Jacob Hyman, furrier, 29 Avenue A, last Saturday. The check purported to be signed by Arndt & Schrite of the Hotel Hoffman, Lebanon, Penn.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Bay Ridge and New-York Ferry Company to conduct a ferry from the foot of Whitehall Street, New-York City, to Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and to any points in the harbor of bay of New-York and neighboring waters; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles C. Protheroe, P. S. Cormer, W. Q. Platt, J. T. Nelson, and C. B. Lambert.

—The Olga Transportation Company of Grand Island, Erie County, to navigate vessels upon the lakes and rivers between the United States and Canada, and the lakes and rivers connected with any such bodies of water; capital, $30,000. Directors—Martin Riesterer, E. G. Riesterer, Louis Grun, G. C. Hollister, and J. E. Oelkers.

—The United Brotherhood of Tailors of New-York City and vicinity, to protect from unlawful and unjust oppression, better the condition of members, &c. Directors—Morris Sapir, Mark Angelewitz, Isaac Siegel, Samuel Levin, Barny Cohn, Louis Smith, and Charles Englander of New-York City.

—The Model Doll Show Association of New-York City, to hold exhibitions for displaying novelties and improvements in designs, costumes, and fabrics relating to dresses and prevailing fashions for women; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. H. Furman, N. L. R. Edgar, and A. B. Turnure of New-York City.

—Reorganizers and Adjusters Company of New-York, to settle and liquidate the business and affairs of insolvent individuals, firms, and corporations, &c.; capital, $1,200. Directors—G. A. Radtke, H. S. Stallknecht, and Walter Large of New-York City.

—The Duroleum Company of New-York City, to deal in drugs and patent medicines; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward Ellsworth and R. M. Ellsworth of New-York City, and W. Gordon Hill of Newark, N. J.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Well-made, durable, and stylish, below manufacturing prices.

G. S. CROKER'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

He Wants Payment from the City for Six Months Spent in Europe.

The suit of George S. Croker, a brother of Richard Croker, against the city for the recovery of six months' salary as assistant clerk of the City Court came up for trial before Justice Freedman and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Croker was represented by Civil Justice Goldfogle and Attorney Edward Jacobs. Assistant Corporation Counsel Malone appeared for the city.

The salary claimed was alleged to be due for the six months ended in March, 1895.

Mr. Malone asserted that Croker did not earn the money alleged to be due, and he sought to prove that Croker committed fraud in qualifying as a clerk, when he was incompetent to perform the duties of one.

Croker said he was absent in the period mentioned, having gone to Europe for his health, with the permission of the Justices of the City Court and the Chief Clerk, John McGoldrick. He said his illness was due to the unhealthful condition of the courtroom.

The city contended that Croker was not able to write. On being placed in the witness chair, Croker testified that he could write, and that in every way he was able to perform the duties assigned to him. A question put to him as to whether he was able to write before the time invol

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

FOR SALE—Several first-class boarding and day schools in New-York City and vicinity; rare opportunities for those with capital and experience. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School
for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GREENWOOD CEMETERY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against EMMA ENGEL, Nathan Stimmel, Solomon Feiner, "Mary" Miller, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the premises No. 316 East Eighty-first Street in the City of New-York; Harris Cohen and "Jane" Cohen, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of defendant Harris Cohen; Mary Otten, Samuel Weiss, Mitchell Weiss, Herman L. Ettinger, Seymour I. Ettinger, Adolph Brodek, Herman Brodek, Morris B. Marks, Louis A. Marks, George Kaplan, Louis Kram, Philipp Thoma, William Dattelbaum, Isaac Friedman, Sophia Tepe, Hyman Israel, Henry C. Collins, Silas Downing, Eugene Clark, Philo S. Hagen, Nathan Abrahams, Maurice Schwarz, Michael M. Abrahams, Moritz Leipziger, Louis Schwarz, Solomon Schwarz, John Jeroloman, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Frederick B. Pieper and Edward D. R. Pieper, composing the firm of F. Pieper & Sons; Samche Simon, Jonas Bunzel, Rachel Lewinsky, Frank Schaaf, Morris Berger, Joseph Sawyer, Joseph D. Sawyer, Henry D. W. Burt, John B. Manning, Thomas F. Patterson, Horace Galpen, Alexander Carmichael, Jr., Abraham S. Davis, William L. Denny, George W. Denny, Elizabeth Sweeney, James J. Sweeney, Michael Rosenthal, Joseph Shenfield, Jacob Pearlman, Isaac Raphael, Benjamin Simon, The Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, Samuel Hyman, Louis Ullman, Abraham Schaap, David M. Levy, The People of the State of New-York, Samuel Fruis, Charles H. Louis, Henry H. Davis, and Edward Kaufman, composing the firm of Davis & Kaufman, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1895.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address: No. 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

To the Defendants, Rachel Lewinsky and Samuel Hyman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County Court House in the City of New-York.
Dated New-York, February 9th, 1896.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York, EDGAR LOGAN, as sole surviving substituted trustee under the last will and testament of THOMAS E. DAVIS, deceased, against ISABEL SANFORD, Emily Sala, Antoine Sala, John F. A. Sanford, Annie La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis La Montagne, Katie La Montagne, Elias Pendleton, Henry A. La Montagne, Philip D. La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis, Marianita Davis, Matilda Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio Lante, Matilda Lante, (2d,) Beatrice Lante, Angela di Wulf Ronneburg, Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, Federigo Lante, Ludovico Lante, Marianita Lante, Luigi Lante, Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hilda Gavotti, Annie Maggiolini, Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie Gavotti, (2d,) Edward d'Hauterive, Marie Say, Henri Say, Henri Marie Joseph Say, Constant Say, Louis d'Heursel and Pierre d'Heursel, and to Petruccio Lante, father of the said infant defendants Matilda Lante, (2d,) and Beatrice Lante, with whom they reside; and Fabrizio Gavotti, father of the said infant defendants Hilda Gavotti, with whom she resides; Henri Maggiolini, father of the said infant defendants Carlo Maggiolini and Margherita Maggiolini, with whom they reside; Henri Say, father of the said infant defendants Henri Marie Joseph Say and Constant Say, and with whom they reside; Baron di Wulf Ronneburg, father of the said infant defendant Maria di Wulf Ronneburg, with whom she resides.

The foregoing supplemented summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry R. Beekman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 12th day of March, 1896, and filed with the supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made and entered the 4th day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Richard Walters' Sons, auctioneers, at No. 1,027 Broadway, New-York City, all the outstanding accounts still due the assigned estate of James P. Delehanty.—Dated New-York, March 10th, 1896.
MILES M. O'BRIEN, Assignee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Assignee, office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop'a.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. South Virginia Av., close to beach. Location central and attractive. Perfectly arranged and appointed. Capacity, 200. Illustrated Booklet mailed with special Spring rates.
CHARLES E. COPE.

KENILWORTH INN,
Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean end of Kentucky Av. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Full ocean view. Capacity, 200. Illustrated booklet mailed with special Spring rates.
G. F. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,
Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
M. M. & V. MARSH.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.
JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills,
ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY.
Town and Country Rental Co.,
115 EAST 23D ST.

SPRING RESORTS.

THE WAVERLY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Pacific Avenue, Facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements.
20th season. L. T. BRYANT.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems,") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacoa, per steamship Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Costa Rica and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Brazil, per steamship Asiatic Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 11 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Carribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Andes";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca",) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) leave here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 20, 1896.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
NINETEENTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
of
TROTTING STOCK
and
HARNESS HORSES,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
March 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1896, Days and Evenings, commencing mornings at 10 o'clock and evenings at 7:30, at Madison Square Garden, New-York.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY with the closing but of the celebrated
STONY FORD STUD,
which will be followed by
MANY IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENTS
of
TROTTERS of record, ROADSTERS, MATCHED PAIRS, CARRIAGE HORSES, STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, &c.

For catalogues, address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
107 John St., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM Fulda, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen or London, at reduced rates.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, March 28, 10 AM, Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screwsw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line,
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday.
New-York, M'h 25, 11 AM New-York, Apl. 15, 10 AM
Paris.....Apl. 1, 10 AM Paris.....Apl. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul..Apl. 8, 10 AM St. Paul, Apl. 29, 10 AM

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n Noordland, April 8, noon
Southwark, April 1, noon Friesland, April 15, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM Lucania, April 11, 5 AM
Umbria, April 4, 10 AM Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 A. M
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM Teutonic, April 22, Noon
Britannic, April 1, Noon Britannic April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon Germanic, May 13, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonicle. Sat., Mch. 28, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rochon.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS.....March 28, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 20th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., March 28, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M. PINANCE, April 10, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 239 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, POINT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
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10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	8:30 PM.
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3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
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ARDENT FOR M'KINLEY

DECLARATION AT COOPER UNION FOR HIM AS SECOND CHOICE.

Gen. Wager Swayne Presided over a Mass Meeting Which Cheered for the Ohio Man and Organized a League to Work Zealously in His Behalf—Doubt Expressed of the Honesty of Machine Advocacy of Gov. Morton as Candidate.

Although the weather was as bad as though Thomas C. Platt himself had made it to order especially for the occasion, the McKinley mass meeting at Cooper Union last night was a decided success, so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. Several thousand true-blue Republicans, a few of them, accompanied by their wives, daughters, or sisters, braved the snow-storm, and made the famous subterranean hall at the head of the Bowery ring with their cheers for the Ohio leader.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided over the demonstration, which took practical shape on motion of John E. Milholland, in the organization of "the McKinley League of the State of New-York," the object of which is to agitate unceasingly for the Ohio man until the Republican National Convention meets at St. Louis.

There was a marked absence of well-known Republicans on the platform as well as in the audience. During the meeting two large organizations marched in, bearing banners. One came from the Twenty-second Assembly District. The other, with a lusty band at its head, hailed from the Fourth Assembly District.

Over the platform was a crayon picture of McKinley framed about with tinplates. This was the idea of W. F. Wakeman. Near it was a banner, whereon the Buck-eye statesman was described as "Prosperity's Advance Agent."

Speeches were made by Lowell H. Jerome, Gen. Wager Swayne, State Senator Frank D. Pavey, George E. Matthews of Buffalo, Deputy Public Works Commissioner Adelbert H. Steele, John E. Milholland, and others.

Memories of the Gubernatorial campaign of Warner Miller were revived by a male quintet, which sang patriotic songs, in which were interpolated complimentary and enthusiastic references to Major McKinley. A stout man with auburn hair sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and other melodies at intervals during the evening.

Among those who sanctioned the use of their names as Vice Presidents were J. T. McKelvey, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Charles T. Conklin, W. R. Thornton, the Rev. J. B. Wasson, Irving Brokaw, P. T. Sherman, James G. McMurray, Chester Griswold, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Daniel T. Hoag, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Amos Tenney, E. C. Van Glahn, Seth Conklin, S. S. Packard, Charles P. Norcross, Leo Oppenheimer, H. W. Sackett, H. D. Lounsbury, T. C. Campbell, W. A. Graham, and R. A. B. Dayton.

L. H. Jerome called the meeting to order. He talked five minutes, and said the Raines bill had been driven through the Executive Mansion as it had been driven through the Assembly.

Gen. Wager Swayne, on taking the gavel as permanent Chairman, said: "This meeting has been called to help to make it plain to the Republican politicians of this State and to the convention at St. Louis that our second choice for Presidential candidate is William McKinley of Ohio.

"We here hoped in all sincerity that when the National Convention assembled the name of Levi P. Morton [hisses and applause] would be presented by a clean, honest, and unanimous delegation. The reasons why that hope is no longer cherished bring no reproach on Gov. Morton. The machine is none of his, and he is none of the machine."

Hisses broke forth at every mention of Mr. Morton's name.

"The voice of the country and of the party," said Gen. Swayne, "is for William McKinley.

"Right-minded men in both parties are apprehensive of the growth of what may be called the proprietary interests in the the political machine. We have had experience of that growth in our own city and State. In the country at large there are indications that a combination of these proprietary interests in politics is threatened. We do not propose to send the New-York representative of that element into the Cabinet of our next President. The best way to antagonize the growth of the machine element in the Republican Party is for us to stand in for the man who will go into the White House without taking with him a chattel mortgage. It's a case of the machine against the people and against McKinley."

State Senator Pavey began his speech at the birth of the Republican Party, forty years ago, and was gradually working up to the present when rudely interrupted by the entrance of the McKinley Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

"That's only some more McKinley boomers," cried a man in the audience.

"The woods are full of them," shouted another.

Senator Pavey said he had tested Republican sentiment all over this State, and found it overwhelmingly in favor of McKinley. He said there were two reasons why the Republicans of New-York were not openly for McKinley.

"First," he said, "it is because of the candidacy of Gov. Morton. In my judgment, our honored Governor will not be the nominee of the St. Louis Convention. We are to hold the convention in the centre of the continent. The vast majority of the delegates will come from the central, western, and southern parts of the country. The power of the convention will lie in the South. There is in the South and Southwest a distrust of the financial centres of the East. Mr. Depew could not get the nomination because he was the President of an Eastern railroad. You will never see nominated at this convention the head of an English and American banking house in New-York. Then, again, the New-York State delegation is already divided.

"In the second place, we have the opposition of the politicians of this State to McKinley. The country is menaced by a serious evil. A Presidential trust was formed at the Brunswick Hotel last November. The men who met there agreed to combine to control the National Convention. The results of the elections in those States from which they hailed has confirmed the fact of that combination. 'Favorite sons' have been brought forward in those States."

Mr. Pavey referred to the fight of Mr. Platt against Gen. A. G. McCook and William Brookfield, and denounced the recent so-called Republican reorganization and primaries. He said Platt's friends had put thousands of Tammany heelers on the Republican rolls. The machine, he said, merely wanted a delegation it could trade off to a candidate that would make promises to the bosses.

John E. Milholland, from the front row of seats in the audience, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is becoming apparent that William McKinley is not only the logical candidate of the Republican Party for President, but also the choice of probably a large majority of Republicans; and

Whereas, The chief obstacle in the way of his nomination in the coming National Convention seems to be a combination of political bosses, including the leader of the New-York State machine, who opposed Mr. McKinley because of his steadfast refusal to comply with their demands to mortgage the Presidency in their interests; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that for many reasons Gov. Morton cannot be nominated, persons who claim and who try to maintain a proprietary interest in the party organization and control its action throughout the State, will represent the vote of the delegation from this State as thenceforward a perquisite to be disposed of at pleasure in bargaining for political consideration in future; and

Whereas, There have been intimations apparently emanating from the New-York State machine that should McKinley be nominated against its wishes, he would be compelled to look elsewhere for support in his canvass than to the so-called regular party organization in this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Republicans of the City and the State of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, organize ourselves into a political body to be known as "The McKinley League of the State of New-York."

George E. Matthews of The Buffalo Express was introduced as Mayor Jewett of Buffalo, but Gen. Swayne gracefully corrected the mistake. Mr. Matthews did not talk loud.

"Speak up!" yelled one in the audience.

Thereupon Mr. Matthews began to talk in a fog-horn voice, whereat there was applause.

"You people here seem to want so much voice all at once," said Mr. Matthews, "that I can't hold out long." He began to puff and blow. "I want to save a lung or two for use at St. Louis," he shouted. "We may have hayseeds in our hair at Buffalo, but we don't buy gold bricks or green goods, even if they come in packages from 46 Broadway." Then he sat down.

Gen. Swayne announced the following appointments to the Executive Committee of the "McKinley League of the State of New-York": John E. Milholland, Frank D. Pavey, L. H. Jerome, Gen. Sam Thomas, John Montignani of Albany, George E. Matthews of Buffalo, William Brookfield, Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn, Benjamin Oppenheimer, A. H. Steele, H. D. Piercy, Dr. Louis Seaman, E. M. Cravath, Jr., and Thomas F. Eagan. Mr. Matthews was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Edward Meade of Texas said the South would do its share to elect McKinley.

Senator Pavey asked that all delegates to the State Convention favorable to McKinley meet at the Hotel Metropole this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

T. C. Campbell, W. S. Manning, and others spoke.

W. Q. JUDGE'S BODY CREMATED.

Theosophists Believe that He Will Be Reincarnated and Appear Again.

The funeral services of William Quan Judge were held yesterday in the rooms of the Theosophical Society of America, of which he was President, 144 Madison Avenue. There were few signs of mourning, for the believer in Theosophy scouts the idea of death, and holds that Mr. Judge is now reincarnated at least, and perhaps a full-fledged Mahatma. Their theory of reincarnation leads his followers to believe that he had made many appearances on this earth before he assumed his late form, and that he had played an important part in the world in other characters. They believe that his last previous death was (as Mr. Judge was forty-five years old) in 1851, at which time his soul reappeared as one of the Judge family in Dublin.

Claude Falls Wright said yesterday, in speaking of Mr. Judge's death and the views of Theosophists:

"The soul of William Q. Judge has lived for hundreds of years. His has been an active life, and his soul will doubtless be reincarnated in the body of another before very long. Death is the end of the body, and the soul lives.

"Five years ago I was present at the death of Mme. Blavatsky, and saw almost the same scene enacted before me that I see to-day. The feeling in many persons' minds then was that the society could not recover from the shock, but it has weathered it, and continues to grow. Now, we have another loss. There is no occasion for anything but a belief that the movement will continue to grow, as always, more and more. Every one must know it does not depend on personalities, but on principles."

The hall of the society was well filled at the brief exercises. The coffin was placed at the end of the room, and behind it was draped a black curtain, bearing the insignia of the Society of the Serpent and other mystical cults. The services were simple. A chapter of the Bhagavad Gita was read, and a few brief speeches were made.

Mr. Wright told how, for twenty years, the late President had worked eleven hours a day without salary. This, Mr. Wright explained, by saying: "He was bound by a vow registered ages ago to work unselfishly in the interests of humanity in whatever field his master—a great being who, thousands of years ago, attained perfection—sent him."

The other speakers were Ernest T. Hargrave, a London barrister; James D. Buck of Cincinnati, Vice President, and James Pryse. The pall bearers were Claude Falls Wright, Joseph Hall Fussell, James M. Pryse, John M. Pryse, and Richard T. Prater.

After the services the body was taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation. The ashes were brought back, and will be kept in an urn in the rooms of the society, near the urn which contains a part of the ashes of Mme. Blavatsky.

Mr. Wright announced that Mr. Buck would act as President until the annual convention, in Chicago, April 26, when he would probably be elected Mr. Judge's successor. Mr. Wright himself is favored by some for the position.

The death of Mr. Judge revives interest in the possibility of a reunion of the Theosophical Society in America, with the International Theosophical Society, as it was his disagreement with Mrs. Besant that led to their separation.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BANKS.

Superintendent Kilburn Completes His Tabulation.

ALBANY, March 23.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed his tabulation showing the aggregate of resources and liabilities of the 216 State discount and deposit banks on the morning of Feb. 28, 1896, as exhibited by their reports to his department, as follows:

Resources.—Loans and discounts, less due from Directors, $173,213,925; liability of Directors as makers, $5,871,902; overdrafts, $255,493; due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, $22,481,315; read estate, $8,414,-191; bonds and mortgages, $2,993,794; stocks and bonds, $14,797,529; specie, $13,185,975; legal-tender notes and notes of National banks, $18,536,904; cash items, $19,462,323; loss and expense account, $1,744,694; assets not included under any of the above heads, $508,223; add for cents, $755—total, $281,-469,783.

Liabilities.—Capital $31,672,920; surplus fund, $20,232,915; undivided profits, $8,211,-223; due depositors on demand, $188,454,685; due to trust companies, banks, and bankers, $18,905,186; due to individuals and corporations, $291,793; due savings banks, $12,340,112; due the State Treasurer, $528,-450; amount not included under any of the above heads, $810,132; add for cents, $364,—total, $281,469,783.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED HIS WIFE.

He Hid Her Body Through Fear and Was Arrested for Murder.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., March 23.—The Grafton County Courtroom was crowded this afternoon when Milo Gray was arraigned charged with the murder of his wife in 1891. Judges Carpenter and Blodgett presided. Gray retracted his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

His counsel asked the Court's permission for Gray to tell his story of the crime, which was granted. Gray said he and his wife were riding in his wagon when a dispute arose, his wife striking him in the face.

He returned the blow and knocked his wife out of the wagon. When he reached her she was unconscious. He made efforts to revive her, but failed.

Fear of arrest for murder led him to take the body into the cellar of an old house and cover it with boards. Afterward he invented the story that his wife had gone to Montreal, and he sent her trunk there to corroborate the story.

Drill for the Policemen.

The first of the new system drills for patrolmen in the municipal police took place in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, in Columbus Avenue, yesterday. The officers were instructed at previous drills. The men who were summoned to the armory were the off platoons of about ten precincts. About 300 were drilled in the forenoon and the same number in the afternoon. Capt. Allaire of the police force, who had much experience in drilling troops during the civil war as well as policemen since the war, was in command.

In Favor of Mrs. R. A. Oviatt.

In the habeas corpus proceedings against Russell A. Oviatt, by his wife, Nellie M. Oviatt, George L. Nichols filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday, as referee, saying that to Mrs. Oviatt should be given the custody of her two children. The couple separated in September, 1894, and Mr. Oviatt obtained control of the children. The referee says the father of the children is addicted to liquor drinking and that the children would be better off with their mother.

Sudden Death of F. B. Carey.

Frederick B. Carey, a publisher, living at 38 West Thirty-fourth Street, died suddenly at his home early yesterday morning. Dr. Charles S. Fischer of 148 West Thirty-fourth Street made out a certificate that death was due to heart disease. Mr. Carey was thirty-four years old, and came to this city fifteen years ago from Buffalo.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The chief incidents in the social world yesterday were Albert Morris Bagby's morning musical at the Waldorf yesterday, the Model Doll Show at Sherry's, Dr. John Fiske's lecture at the Berkeley Lyceum, the meeting of the Sewing Class organized by Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge at her residence, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, and the meeting of the Michaux Cycle Club at Bowman's Academy, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. There is not much on the social calendar for to-day, and from now until Easter Sunday fashionable folks will have little to entertain them.

—Mr. Bagby's musical, notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was none too pleasant, brought out the usual large crowd of women of social prominence. The ball-room of the Waldorf was crowded, and after the completion of the programme a number of the women gave luncheon parties in the Empire dining room and the Winter Garden. The programme for the musical was as follows:

a. Fugue, G minor.....
b. Air from Suite in D. } .....Bach
Violin solo, David Mannes.
Air from "The Prodigal Son"...Arthur Sullivan
William H. Keith.
a. Traumerei .....Schumann
b. Slow waltz.....Volkmann
a. Air de "Sigurd".....Reyer
b. Air des cloches de "Dimitri"...
Victor in Joncieres
Jules Gogny, de l'opéra de Paris.
a. Le dernier sommeile de la Vierge....Massenet
b. Canzonetta .....Godard
a. Chanson de Printemps.....Gounod
b. Sancta Maria.....Faure
William H. Keith.
Tarantelle (from Suite).....Herbert

Orton Bradley was at the piano. The concert was Mr. Bagby's last one for the season. Among those present were Mme. Emma Nevada, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. W. L. McCready, Mrs. Borrowe, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Jacob de Neufville, Mrs. Gilbert R. Jones, Mrs. Wallston Hill Brown, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Fannie Tailer. Mme. de Caumont, Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mrs. George Riggs, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. Charles Ffoulke of Washington, James Otis, Frank Otis, Charles T. Mathew, Dr. Ray Palmer, Charles Ffoulke, J. N. Winslow, James B. Townsend, Richard C. Dixey of Boston, E. N. Tailer, and Jackson Gourand.

—Miss S. C. Very will give the last of the Lenten course of lectures upon "The History of Music" at the home of Mrs. Leander H. Crall of 119 Lenox Avenue to-morrow morning.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Mayne, daughter of Charles Mayne, to Frederick Paul Gelbach. The wedding will take place April 21.

—Mrs. Lucien C. Warner and Miss Warner of 2,042 Fifth Avenue will receive informally this afternoon and evening.

—The Lenox Hill Sewing Circle, of which organization Mrs. George McKibbon is President, has completed over 100 garments during the Winter for the children of the New-York Diet Kitchen. The circle will close its fifteenth session of charitable work on April 6 with a luncheon at the Waldorf.

—Lewis Tewkesbury of West Seventy-second Street will continue his weekly receptions until the close of the Easter season.

—Society people are very much interested in the play which Company I of the Seventh Regiment has been industriously rehearsing for the past month. The play will be given in Carnegie Lyceum next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. The play was written by Guy Wetmore Carryl, a former member of the company, and is entitled "The Poisoner of Zenda." Mr. Carryl has cleverly burlesqued "The Prisoner of Zenda," and his play is full of bright and sparkling wit and local hits of all kinds. Interspersed in the dialogue are a number of amusing songs, set to the popular music of the day. The cast is as follows: Rassendyl, W. F. Wall; Rudolf, the King, E. P. Hatch, Second; Black Michael, B. B McAlpin; Colonel Sapt, Clinton S. Martin; Rupert Hentzan, F. D. Preston; Fritz von Tartenheim, F. A. Pattison; Princess Flavia, A. W. Little; Antoinette de Maubin, A. B. Ashforth; Head Forester, W. D. Stewart. There is also a chorus of strikers, Ambassadors, courtiers, soldiers, and ladies of the Court. All the parts are taken by members of Company I. The costumes were made especially for the play and are very handsome, particularly those of the Ambassadors, which were imported by a member of the company, Charles Whitney, who plays the German Ambassador. Capt. Francis G. Landon, a well-known amateur actor, has charge of the play. The chorus is under the direction of John Neilson, and Charles E. Warren of the Strollers' Dramatic Club has been selected as stage manager. W. A. Belden and Fred Hahn will introduce a dance in the second act. The company is well known for the high class of its yearly theatricals, which generally have been given in the Metropolitan Opera House.

—A series of twelve tableaus from pictures by Charles Dana Gibson will be given to-night in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall for the benefit of the Flower Hospital. For several weeks about three dozen of the prettiest girls in town, assisted by several prominent young men, have been rehearsing under the direction of Mr. Wendt. The dress rehearsal took place last night, and was most satisfactory. The same pictures were produced in Washington recently with marked success. The Students' Dramatic Club will produce "The Arabian Nights" before the play. The cast for this play appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday.

—The members of the cottage colony at Newport are regretting the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse have decided to remain in England during the coming season, and that, in consequence, Eastbourne Lodge, their Newport home, will remain closed during the Summer.

—Many persons of prominence will be present to-night at the concert which is to be given by Joseph S. Baernstein, in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth Street.

—Miss Edna Story Price of 53 West Ninetieth Street gave the last of her informal dances on Friday evening. The drawing room was prettily decorated in pink and green. Supper was served in the breakfast room, the table being handsomely decorated with pink satin ribbons and smilax. The centrepiece was of pink roses. Miss Price wore a gown of green Dresden silk, trimmed with pink satin and green chiffon. Among those present were Miss Marie Jordan Gage, William F. Rudolphy, Miss Belle MacAdam, Mr. MacAdam, Miss Jean H. Andruss, W. Cecil Gage, Clifford L. Miller, the Misses Thompson, William H. Miller, Jr.; Miss Margaret Stanley, William D. Cushman, Walter F. Gibson, Miss Adele Beck, John S. Howell, Alfred T. Stanley, the Misses Dean, Albert G. Squires, Palmer Heath Lyon, Miss Florence Gildersleeve, Joseph P. Day, Mr. Listner, Misses Shaw, H. C. Senior, George Radford, Augustus Mapes, Miss Roeford, Mr. Sache, and Carl Tedimen.

PATRIARCH.

Talks by Arctic Explorers.

Arctic and antarctic explorers addressed the members of the Aldine Club, at 759 Fifth Avenue, last night. Lieut. R. E. Peary told of his experiences in Northern Greenland. C. E. Borchgrevink described his journey to the regions of the south pole. H. L. Bridgman told of his visit to Greenland in 1894 on the Falcon, and Robert Walsh told of the loss of the Miranda. All the talks were illustrated with stereopticon views. Cooper Whitney told of a trip overland to Hudson's Bay.

NOT LIKE A SPRING DAY

NEW-YORK AGAIN VISITED YESTERDAY BY A SNOWSTORM.

A Fall of Three Inches Before Midnight—Warnings Along the Coast to Shipping—Colder Weather, with Chances of Showers, Predicted for To-day—The Long Record of March for Heavy Snowfalls, High Winds, and Rain.

According to the calendars, yesterday was a Spring day, but it did not look like one in this city.

There were flurries of snow early in the day, and just before noon the white flakes began to fall steadily. The flakes grew larger and larger as the hours passed by, and at 10 o'clock last night they had spread a layer three inches in thickness. The Weather Bureau predicted that the snow-storm would spend itself during the night, and be followed to-day by colder weather, with brisk northeasterly winds and chances of rain showers.

Speaking of the weather yesterday afternoon, Local Forecaster Dunn said that there was a storm central then in the Arkansas Valley and moving in a northeasterly direction. "Rain," he said, "is falling in the Southwest section from Texas northeast to Southern Illinois. It is snowing in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region and east to the Atlantic coast. There is fog along the coast to-day. In the Middle Atlantic and New-England States and in the lower lake region it is from 10 to 15 degrees colder than it was yesterday. It is warmer in the Upper Mississippi States.

"The temperature here at 8 o'clock was 26 degrees, and at 2:30 it registered 25 degrees. It will grow a few degrees colder to-night.

"The storm will spend itself during to-morrow. It is cloudy and threatening in Southern States, and fair in the Rocky Mountain States."

The Weather Bureau sent out from Washington yesterday instructions to warn all transportation companies of a probable heavy fall of snow. Signals indicating high northeast winds were displayed along the coast.

The snow commenced falling steadily at 11:10 o'clock A. M. The temperature was moderate and the day would have been a pleasant one had the skies been clear. The highest temperature reached during the day was 30 degrees at noon. The mercury began to fall slowly after 6 P. M., reaching 21 degrees at 9 P. M.

A review of March shows that the month has been an extraordinarily disagreeable one. On the second day of its appearance it laid the city under nine inches of snow. A wind blowing seventy miles an hour made blizzard predictions seem fair of fulfilment. The gale slightly moderated its speed on the next day, blowing sixty miles an hour. A gale blowing seventy-two miles an hour came on March 4, and was followed by a gale of fifty-three miles an hour on March 5. The wind kept steadily from the northwest from March 2 to March 5. It veered to west on March 7, and recorded a speed of forty-one miles an hour. Back to northwest it went on March 8, and held from that direction for forty-eight hours, blowing forty miles an hour throughout that period, accompanied by flurries of snow. The wind shifted to northeast on March 11, and was accompanied by a snowstorm, five inches of snow falling during the day. Forty-four miles an hour was the record of the wind for the next day, which was March 12, and then the wind ceased from troubling for a space.

Nearly two and one-half inches of snow fell on March 15, and on the following day eight and one-third inches was laid over the city.

To this record of general misconduct can be added two and one-fourth inches of rainfall, and the three inches of snow which had fallen before midnight last night. The general opinion is that March ought to be ashamed of itself.

Cold weather prevailed yesterday over the Middle Atlantic, the New-England, and a part of the Upper Western States. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury registered 8 degrees below freezing in this city, 26 degrees in Chicago; Bismarck, N. D., 14; St. Louis, 32; New-Orleans, 53; Jacksonville, Fla., the coldest recorded was 2 degrees below zero, at Northfield, Vt., and the warmest was 66 degrees, at Key West.

ROUGH VOYAGE OF THE PAULUS.

One Man Lost from Aloft—Two Others Have Narrow Escapes.

The Norwegian bark Paulus arrived in port yesterday, completing a voyage which her Captain describes as the worst he had ever experienced. The vessel is from Brazil, by way of Hampton Roads. Capt. Sivertsen reckons the number of storms encountered after reaching the North Atlantic by the number of days the vessel occupied while journeying from the line to port.

The Paulus lost one of her men, who fell from aloft while the bark was lurching heavily over swollen seas, and two days later lost her lifeboat, and narrowly escaped losing the boat's crew in a fruitless attempt to rescue the crew of the Swedish bark Svea. The Svea was sighted on the morning of Feb. 21 in a locality fifty miles to the southeast of Cape Hatteras. The vessel was showing signals of distress. The Paulus hove to near the wreck, but a furious gale was blowing then and rescue was impossible, the Paulus having all she could do to keep her own drenched decks afloat.

The Paulus laid by from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Capt. Sivertsen watching for a lull in the storm in order to lower a boat and attempt a rescue of the imperilled crew. He could see the men toiling at the pumps, and knew from the sluggish way the hulk lifted her bow to the seas that she was waterlogged and in a sinking condition.

But the gale showed no sign of abating, and just before night set in two volunteers offered to make the desperate attempt of lowering a boat and going to the rescue of the Swedes. The boat was lowered, but was almost immediately capsized by a breaking sea. The men were pitched headforemost into the water and were with difficulty rescued by their mates, who flung life lines to the swimmers and got them on board in bowlines.

The wind veered to the northwest and increased in force. The Paulus was unable to stand by and longer, and, scudding for safety, was driven far to the southeast.

The crew of the Svea were rescued the following day by the schooner J. B. Holden, which sailed from this port bound for Jacksonville, where the rescued men were landed March 5. The Svea was under the command of Capt. A. B. Anderson, and was bound from Wilmington, N. C., for London, laden with naval stores. The vessel sprung a leak when two days out, and her men had been working at the pumps for eight days when rescued.

Talked on Roentgen's Discovery.

Prof. M. I. Pupin lectured on "Roentgen's Discovery" before a large audience at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Columbia College, last night. The lecture was largely explanatory of the processes which led to the discovery of the effects of the cathode rays in producing photographs through various objects impervious to ordinary light. He explained the process of making the Crookes tubes, and also the manner of taking a photograph by means of the rays. With a stereopticon he reproduced photographs made by him with the new process. One picture was the representation of a wounded hand, showing the location of seventy-two birdshot.

Samuel Gompers Was Not Elected.

The results of the elections in the Cigar Makers' International Union have just been given out. They show that although the Samuel Gompers, or administration, party won, it was by decreased majorities, and Mr. Gompers himself did not secure the position for which he ran. G. W. Perkins, the President of the union, was re-elected. Mr. Gompers, the candidate for First Vice President, was fourth in the race. L. A. Bolio was elected First Vice President. J. J. Murphy was re-elected to the office of Third Vice President.

Mrs. Fleming's Application Denied.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for an order compelling the City Chamberlain to pay a fund of $25,000 inherited by her from her father's estate. Her father was Robert Swift Livingston. Justice Pryor granted Mrs. Fleming leave to renew her application when disposition has been made of the indictment in which she is charged with the death of her mother.

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HITCH IN CAPT. DEVERY'S CASE.

Juror George Gray Set Aside by Order of Justice Smyth.

There was a hitch in the proceedings at the trial of Police Captain William S. Devery, accused of extortion, when the case was about to be resumed before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The outcome was the dismissal of one of the jurors and the adjournment of the case to this morning.

The jurors since Friday had been in charge of Capt. Lynch and four court attendants, at the Broadway Central Hotel. Interest in the trial was shown by a large crowd which awaited the opening of the court. Capt. Devery arrived early in apparently good spirits, accompanied by his counsel, Col. E. C. James and Abram J. Elkus. Austen G. Fox and Daniel G. Rollins were on hand as special prosecuting counsel.

The presence in court of District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay awakened some interest, and was explained when on the opening of court Col. Fellows presented to the Justice an affidavit, which involved the question of the eligibility of Juror No. 9 to serve in the case.

The juror was George G. Gray. The affidavit had been offered to the prosecutors by Thomas M. Conkling of Washington Avenue, Parkville, Brooklyn, manager of the Union Lighterage and Transportation Company of 116 Wall Street. In his affidavit he says:

I have known George G. Gray for seven or eight years. He is in the employment of John W. McDonald, who occupies the same office with me. I have had frequent conversations with him from the time of the Lexow investigation up to and including the last Summer in regard to the existence of corruption in the Police Department and the charges that some of the Police Captains were receiving and had received bribes. During these conversations he expressed himself in substance as follows: "Even if the Captains have taken bribes, I do not think they ought to be punished for it. I am not sure that I would not do the same thing myself if I were in their places." I have had a large number of these conversations with Gray, and those were the views that he always expressed.

The eleven other jurors having been sent out of the room, Juror Gray was subjected to an examination. He testified having made the statements attributed him, though he admitted having conversed with Conkling on the subject during the time of the Lexow investigation.

"Conkling was a Republican and I was a Democrat," said he. "Whatever I said was not intended seriously. It was a question we used to joke about."

Mr. Conkling, who was present, was put on the stand.

"Was there any joking going on when you had the conversation with Mr. Gray?" Mr. Rollins asked.

"I can't say," was the reply. "We used to joke sometimes, but when he made the statement in the affidavit it was in the heat of political discussion."

Justice Smyth, in giving his decision as to the competency of the juror, said he did not think there was any corrupt intention.

"I think, however, it is proper for me to set aside the juror."

The other jurors were then recalled, and the case was adjourned, owing to the fact that no talesmen were present from whom to fill the vacancy.

JAPANESE HISTORY AND RELIGION.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Henry Stout of Nagasaki.

The American Society of Comparative Religion held its regular monthly meeting in the New-York University's building, in Washington Square, yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Stout of Nagasaki, Japan, lectured on the "Reciprocal Modification of Character and Religion Among the Japanese." He said:

The Japanese are generally considered to be Buddhists, and in a certain sense that is correct.

In regard to the early history of the Japanese, it would appear that there was a race of which they were ashamed, a race of dwarfs, which could have only been wiped out by intermarriage. From human bones, evidently broken in the preparation of food, found among the relics of early days, it is probable that the Japanese had practiced cannibalism to some extent. They were living in a rude and barbarous condition long after the Chinese were half civilized. They lived largely upon fish, and ate the livers of their enemies killed in battle. The devotion to their chief was one of their best characteristics. Life was not held dear where his safety was concerned. He was even followed after death. This led to blood revenge, and later revenge for his relatives.

The Japanese worshipped fetiches and had gods, both earthly and heavenly. Their Emperors were descended from the gods, they believed, and they themselves, though of the earth, were related to the gods. There was no need of a code of morals. Each man followed the teachings of his own spirit. Confucianism has been absorbed by Buddhism. This religion came to the Japanese filtered through the minds of the Chinese, a practical people. The Japanese adapted it to suit themselves.

There is no denying the fact that they are a dissolute people. It is to Shintoism that their wonderful fidelity can be traced. Much can be said for Buddhism. The Christian religion in Japan is subject to peculiar dangers.

The Rev. H. T. McEwen, the Chairman of the meeting, asked if the Japanese Christians had not made as great an advance since the introduction of Christianity as the early Christians after Pentecost. Dr. Stout replied: "I am not inclined to take a pessimistic view of things in Japan."

Bellevue Medical College Diplomas.

It is not the custom of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to hold commencement exercises, but the graduates receive their diplomas when they call for them after the final examinations. Many of the '97 graduates received their diplomas yesterday, which was graduation day, and the others will obtain theirs to-day. The successful candidates for appointment to the wards of Bellevue Hospital are Raleigh William Baird of Texas, William A. Chisholm of Nova Scotia, and Allie Walter Williams and Charles Blount Slade of Georgia. They were also graduated with honorable mention and a prize of $100 each.

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(French Sateen cover),
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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the receipt of $135 toward the $425 needed to pay the entrance fee for an aged couple into a home. The following contributions have been received: "A Friend," $50; Lewis S. Wolf, $15; Mrs. John Ellis Blake, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Mrs. J. B. Jarvis, Mrs. Alice Ketcltas, "T. J. G.," and N. Witherell, $10 each; Mrs. Sarah S. Adam, $5; Mrs. H. T. Livingston, and "M. A.," $2 each; Lucille B. Marx, $1.

—Charles Frohman will produce on April 20 at the Garrick Theatre a new farce called "Thoroughbred," written by Ralph Lumley, author of "Aunt Jack." The cast will include Fritz Williams, Robert Edeson, Joseph Humphreys, Agnes Miller, Jessie Busley, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Ferdinand Gottschalk.

—George H. Schepplein, cellar foreman in Ruppert's brewery, at Ninety-second Street and Third Avenue, was killed by the machinery in the engine room of the brewery at an early hour yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that he slipped and fell against the engine, which was making about 200 revolutions a minute.

—The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York will hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting in the United Charities Building to-morrow and Thursday. Several interesting papers will be discussed to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening there will be a banquet at the Savoy Hotel.

—J. B. Brewster & Co., the well-known carriage manufacturers, in existence since 1838, who a few months ago had to suspend, have reorganized under the name of James B. Brewster & Co., J. B. Brewster being the head of the new house, and have again opened for business.

—Rich & Harris, managers of May Irwin, have offered a prize of $50 for the best suggestion, to be sent in before April 14, for a souvenir, to be given April 21, on the occasion of the three hundredth performance of "The Widow Jones."

Frank Kortheur of 82 West Ninety-second Street, Rudolph Bastian of 434 Lexington Avenue, and William Bernside of 275 West Twenty-second Street, were fined $2 each yesterday for "scorching" on bicycles.

—Dr. C. S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, said yesterday that Delia Sullivan, who was sent to the Reception Hospital Sunday, is not suffering with smallpox. She probably has chicken pox.

—Charles R. Shryock, twenty-one years old, of Philadelphia, has been missing since March 20. He is supposed to be temporarily insane. The police of this city are looking for him.

—Abigail Johnson, thirteen years old, is missing from her home at 322 East Twenty-fifth Street. Her father thinks she is endeavoring to join some theatrical company.

—The Aden-Zanzibar cable has been repaired, and communication with places on the east coast of Africa south of Zanzibar has been restored.

Brooklyn.

—Corporation Counsel Burr has notified the Civil Service Commission that, under the recent decision of Justice Gaynor, the appointments of the sealers of weights and measures were improperly made, because they were not selected after a competitive examination. Mr. Burr advises the Commissioners that they cannot legally certify the pay roll of the sealers of weights and measures.

—Senators Malby and Brown and Assemblymen Cole and Zurn visited the Twenty-third Regiment Armory yesterday to see if the $70,000 asked for by the regiment was needed. They were subsequently dined at the Union League Club by Col. Alexis S. Smith. The also visited the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

—The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and

Tuesday
March 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WILL USE ELECTRICITY

STEAM ENGINES ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BE DONE AWAY WITH.

Contract Awarded to Build Electric Motors with Which to Switch Cars at Both Terminals, and So Avoid the Smoke, Steam, and Ashes That Now Inconvenience Passengers and Employes—Power House and Plant Will Cost About $300,000.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday and resolved to switch the bridge trains by electricity.

This will be good news to at least 160,000 persons in the two cities, inasmuch as it promises relief to them from the smoke and cinders which have always formed such a disagreeable feature of bridge travel.

Contracts for equipping the cars with electric motors, for building a power house, &c., will be let in April, and in six months from that time, probably by September or October, the new system will be in full operation. Then the intolerable little bridge dummies will be relegated to obscurity.

There will still be steam railroad engines running into the bridge terminal in Brooklyn—namely, on the Brooklyn elevated road—but they are so high up and the structure is so arranged that their smoke is entirely cut off from the bridge terminal proper.

The steam engines in use on the bridge are not only a cause of severe personal discomfort by reason of the steam and smoke they emit, but they are also a source of danger, especially in damp weather, when the smoke hangs low and cuts off the engineer and trainmen from sight of the signals, as well as from the sight of other trains. On a wet day the smoke is so thick over the platforms of both terminals for a few seconds after the trains depart that it is impossible to see objects more than a few feet away.

It was a month and longer ago that the Bridge Trustees first began to experiment with electric power in switching cars. They invited the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company to equip experimental cars. The latter company did not respond, but the General Electric Company, with which a son of Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge is prominently connected, went ahead and geared four of its fifty-horse-power motors on the axles of Bridge Passenger Car No. 76. This car was operated on the bridge during the month of February.

It has taken the bridge Trustees three weeks to get a quorum to take final action on electric switching. Finally a quorum was obtained yesterday, although there was doubt for a time if five members of the board would appear at the office. President Howell and Trustees Henriques and Keeney were early on hand, as usual. Then came City Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, and at last, at 2:30, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn walked in and shook the snow from his overcoat. He was warmly welcomed.

Superintendent Martin read a general report, showing what it would be necessary to do in introducing the electric system of switching.

There is to be built a power house, on bridge land, at Dock and Water Streets, 100 feet square, equipped with 2,500 horse-power boilers, and with several dynamos. The Superintendent estimated it would cost perhaps as much as $300,000 to build and equip the power house and install the new switching system.

The four motors on the experimental car were each of fifty horse power, but an agreement has been made with the General Electric Company by which the company will put on each axle of the motor cars a motor of 62½ horse power for the price originally agreed on—$3,645 per car, not including heating and lighting apparatus. Each of the motors on the motor cars is to have a drawing power of 1,500 pounds.

With this increased capacity for the motors, Superintendent Martin calculated each motor car could easily draw four-car loaded trains across the bridge on a sixty-second headway, in case the cable should give out at any time.

It was not proposed, the Superintendent said, to use electricity for any other purpose than switching the cars at the terminal stations, except in case the cable gave out, and then only until the cable was put again in operation.

The Superintendent recommended equipping sixteen motor cars. They will have iron trucks, and will thus be a little heavier than the ordinary cars, even before they are equipped with the motors. In other respects they will be exactly like ordinary cars, and will be used by passengers. They will have an overhead trolley, and will be run and regulated by brakes and rods at each end, just as the ordinary surface trolley cars are operated. The Trustees recently had built for the bridge a dozen Pullman cars.

Superintendent Martin was ordered to prepare plans and specifications for bidders for the construction and equipment of the electric power house, and for the installation of plant.

He was also ordered to advertise for bids for electric heaters for the bridge motor cars. These are to be under the seat, as in the surface trolley cars.

A representative of the Westinghouse Company arose at the meeting and asked that his company be given an opportunity to bid for equipping the proposed motor cars.

Mayor Wurster expressed surprise to learn it was not intended to have any proposals for that work. President Howell and Superintendent Martin said the Westinghouse Company bid once, and then refused to equip an experimental car, whereupon the board, in November, 1895, resolved to award the work to the General Electric Company.

"That was before I came in the board," said Mayor Wurster, "I do not desire to criticise my predecessors. If the Westinghouse Company refused to compete, it is all right, I suppose." The Mayor then voted to ratify the report of the Superintendent, and the General Electric Company will now go ahead and equip the motor cars. Superintendent Martin reported he had not yet drawn plans and specifications for the power house. He was instructed to have them ready by the next meeting of the Trustees.

Trustee Henriques proposed a vote of thanks to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for having supplied electric power gratuitously to the bridge for the experiments with the motor car during February. The company was formally thanked.

President Howell offered a resolution absolving the Phenix Bridge Company from a further bond for the performance of their contract to build the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge. In explanation he said the amount of contract money now held in reserve by the bridge was more than the remaining work under the contract would cost.

Mayor Wurster characterized the resolution as an unheard of business proposition. "I admit it is somewhat unusual," said President Howell, "but I introduced the resolution at the request of the Phenix Bridge Company. Do with it as you please, gentlemen." The resolution was ordered to lie on the table indefinitely. It turned out that by being absolved of its bond the bridge company would save $750—the fee of the guaranteeing company.

JENNIE KIMBALL DIES IN HER CAR

The Mother of Corinne, the Actress, a Victim of Pneumonia in St. Paul.

Jennie Kimball, the mother and manager of the actress Corinne, died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, in her special car, in the Union Station, at St. Paul, Minn. She had contracted a severe cold in Butte, Mont., a few days ago, and failure to properly treat it resulted in pneumonia, which caused the death of the patient.

Jennie Kimball was in her forty-eighth year, having been born in Portland, Me., June 20, 1848. She was seventeen years old when, in 1865, she made her first appearance on the stage at the Boston Theatre, as Obeda, in the spectacle of "Blue Beard." She played a few other parts with fair success, but making no special mark, and then retired temporarily, to study music. She spent a year in training her voice, and then engaged herself to play soubrette business at the Continental Theatre, in Boston. Then she joined the Florence Burlesque Troupe as prima donna, and in this position she did some really fine work for those days. Mrs. Kimball made her first appearance in this city March 1, 1869, at John Brougham's Fifth Avenue Theatre. She continued to sing and act until the Fall of 1873, when she again retired, and on Christmas Day of that year she became the mother of Corinne, the most famous of all the child actresses of this country.

Mrs. Kimball sang a little after this, but a very little. She set about training her daughter for the stage, to which she was introduced at the age of two and one-half years. When Corinne was five years old she made her début as Little Buttercup in the production of "Pinafore" at the Boston Museum, and this part she played more than a hundred times. Mrs. Kimball now began to devote all her attention to Corinne, and when the child was fifteen years old, she was traveling at the head of her own company, with her mother as her manager, and drawing crowds everywhere. She was a gold mine during her early days for Mrs. Kimball, and even since she has become a woman, being now twenty-two years old, she has been a prosperous moneymaker. Mrs. Kimball was a shrewd manager, and much of Corinne's popularity was due to her mother's work, which was always sincere and energetic.

RETURN IMPOSSIBLE, HE SAYS.

Commander Booth Will Stick to His New Forces.

Commander Ballington Booth's determination not to return to the fold of the Salvation Army grows in strength in proportion to the influences brought to bear upon him to take that step.

When visited by a reporter yesterday at the office of the American Volunteers, in the Bible House, he said:

"I wish to most emphatically say that I will never go back to the Salvation Army under any possible circumstances as Commander or soldier. I will stick to the American Volunteers through thick and thin, and rise or sink with my new command.

"Mrs. Booth-Tucker is my favorite sister. I shall be most pleased to meet her and Booth-Tucker, but will not consider any proposition looking toward my return.

"As I said before, I have severed all connection with the Salvation Army, and will not answer any remarks made by its leaders, not even the reference of Commissioner Eva Booth, in Chicago, to me as a serpent. After the treatment I have received at the hands of International Headquarters return is impossible."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

R. H. Long of Alabama, Consul at Nogales, Mexico.

F. W. Roberts of Maine, Consul at Cape Town, Cape Colony.

Peter Gallagher of Idaho, to be Agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon.

First Lieut. R. N. Getty, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. H. I. Jackson, to be First Lieutenant.

QUESTION THE RUG SALES

HEARING AGAINST TWO AUCTIONEERS BEFORE MAYOR STRONG.

Action Brought by the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions—Witnesses Tell of Purchases, the Ascribed Value of Which They Say Was Fictitious—The Mayor Will Look into the Evidence Before Taking Any Step.

Antique and modern rugs adorned the floor of Mayor Strong's office in the City Hall yesterday, and the room was crowded during the greater part of the day with a number of men who are interested in Oriental rugs, mock auctions, carpets, and dry goods.

The gathering was due to a hearing of the charges made by the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions against David Lindenborn of West Twentieth Street and Samuel Kreiser of West Twenty-eighth Street.

The hearing marks the opening of a crusade against "fake" auctions of every description, and having listened yesterday for over four hours to the evidence, the Mayor refused to dismiss the cases, and said he would carefully look into the evidence before he decided to revoke or to continue the licenses of the defendants.

The proceedings were characterized by a good deal of spirit because of the vigorous tilts between counsel, and by the humorous view of the situation taken by Mr. Lindenborn when on the stand.

"I am going to suppress 'fakes' that are not auctions. I am on the warpath myself now," he declared, as he left the stand, after a lengthy cross-examination.

The firms belonging to the association who were represented at the hearing were Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Van Gaasbeek & Arkell, W. & J. Sloane, Joseph Wild & Co., and A. A. Vantine & Co.

White & Smith represented the association, Isaac Fromme appeared for Mr. Kreiser, and Blumenstiel & Hirsch for Mr. Lindenborn. The case of Mr. Lindenborn was first called.

Henry White told how he attended an auction sale of Oriental rugs held in Lindenborn's auction rooms March 6. He attended in the capacity of attorney for the association, and made purchases with James T. Robinson, an expert rug and carpet salesman in the employ of W. & J. Sloane.

Lawyer White and Mr. Robinson both swore that for the purposes of evidence, and with the money of the association, they bought for $25 a cashmere rug which the auctioneer said was worth $100. Bids began at $10 and ran up with extreme rapidity. Many rugs were passed over, and some, Mr. White said, were not sold.

"Are you prepared to swear that any of those rugs were not actually sold to the highest bidder?" asked Lawyer Smith of Mr. White.

"In my judgment one in every five was not actually sold," was the reply.

Robinson said he was nominally the complainant. He has pending a civil suit for $1,000 penalties in the Supreme Court against Lindenborn. Personally, he said, he had no interest in the case. He testified that, with Mr. White, he purchased at the sale of March 6 two rugs at $25 and $10, respectively, the first being worth $35, and the second $12. The auctioneer represented them as being worth much more.

Charles Curtis, formerly a clerk in Lindenborn's employ, said that he marked the last lot of rugs purchased by Lindenborn.

"Mark them four times what they cost so I can know how to sell them," he testified were his instructions from Mr. Lindenborn. He said that 500 out of 800 rugs were returned after the sale to the original consignor. Some were knocked down to L., others to G., and some to Loring. Loring was Lindenborn.

Various private detectives and stenographers who had attended the sale in the employ of the association testified to the rapidity with which the bids were run up and the rugs knocked down.

Mr. Lindenborn said that after all sales money was refunded and the articles sold taken back if not satisfactory.

"The best people in America," he said, "come to my sales, and everybody is delighted except the association. There is never any mock bidding in my sales. I said that rug was worth $100, and I think so now. I lost $3,000 by the sale of March 6. The goods are always knocked down at less than their actual value, in fact. I tell my people not to expect full value for their goods."

"You run your place as a philanthropic institution?" suggested Lawyer Smith.

"Largely so, yes," was the reply.

In describing his goods the witness said he often joked when putting them up for sale, but if he saw any obtuse persons in the audience he explained his jokes. He complained about the detectives and stenographers whom the association had sent to his auction rooms to get evidence, and said they were detrimental to his business.

Counsel then summed up. Lawyer Hirsch said the value of the rugs, as stated by the auctioneer, was a matter of opinion, and there was no intention to defraud.

Lawyer Smith said that, when the auctioneer knew each rug to be marked with an upset price, his statement of its value could not be an opinion, but a false and fraudulent misrepresentation.

Mr. Hirsch called the association a society for the purposes of preventing competition, and Mr. Lindenborn and Mr. Hirsch swept out of the office with the remark that the case should be dismissed then and there.

"But I will not dismiss it," said the Mayor, bluntly.

After an adjournment for luncheon, the case of Samuel Kreiser of West Twenty-eighth Street was heard.

James T. Robinson testified that he attended Kreiser's sale and bought rugs Nos. 166 and 136.

"No. 136, Kreiser said, was worth $50. I bought it for $18.50. No. 166, he said, was worth $60, and I bought it for $20. The rugs were really worth $20 and $15."

The Rev. Dr. I. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Church testified that he had bought three rugs from Kreiser, and not being satisfied with them, had returned them, and got back the money he had paid.

The lawyers summed up, Lawyer Fromme contending that the auctioneer's statement of value was merely an opinion. Lawyer Smith said that it was a fraudulent misrepresentation, intended to induce the innocent purchaser to bid high.

GEN. GARCIA DID NOT APPEAR.

Bail Declared Forfeited—Other Cuban Cases Postponed.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, who was under bail to appear for trial, was not present in the United States Circuit Court yesterday when he was called to plead to an indictment for violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the alleged fillbustering expedition on the Bermuda. In the absence of Judge Brown, owing to illness, Judge Lacombe was on the bench.

The others indicted with Garcia were on hand. They were Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, and Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta. William M. Ivins, E. R. Olcott, and John E. Ward appeared as counsel.

The cases were temporarily delayed pending some routine business, and Gen. Garcia's name was again called. There being no response, the General's bail for $2,500, supplied by the Cuban Junta, was declared forfeited. Counsel for the defendants were anxious that the cases be proceeded with at once, but District Attorney Macfarlane objected on the ground that there were jail cases on the calendar which were entitled to first place. Judge Lacombe set the cases down for Monday next, at which time, if Gen. Garcia puts in an appearance, the order canceling his bail will be rescinded.

Mr. Ivins requested that a list of the names of witnesses upon whose testimony the indictments had been found should be furnished. This was refused. As counsel for the defense at a preceding hearing claimed that the District Attorney had compelled persons to appear before the Grand Jury whose testimony, by incriminating others, tended to incriminate themselves, it is believed that they will attack the regularity of the indictments.

CLOSED THE HEARING ABRUPTLY.

Attorney Moloney of Illinois Sees the Gas Company Papers.

Attorney General Moloney of Illinois brought to an abrupt termination yesterday the inquiry which he began Saturday to learn the basis of the agreements for the reorganization of the Chicago Gas Company.

Anthony N. Brady produced all books and papers bearing on that subject, as he had promised to do Saturday. Mr. Moloney seemed surprised that the object of his search was so easily reached, and he closed the hearing as soon as he had put the papers in evidence, and without calling on F. P. Olcott or Walter Ferguson of the Reorganization Committee to testify.

Certified copies of the papers will be forwarded to Chicago for use at the trial of the suit which Mr. Moloney has brought against the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Central Trust Company, and the Reorganization Committee, whom he charges with violation of the Illinois statutes forbidding the combination of stock companies. It is said that the suit will be tried in Chicago in June.

WOOD BLOCKS IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. Scott Says He Is Opposed to Any Such Pavement.

James King Duffy, who is interested in the project to pave Fifth Avenue with wooden blocks, called on the Mayor yesterday to talk over the matter. Corporation Counsel Scott happened in in time to take part in the discussion. When asked for his opinion Mr. Scott said: "I am totally opposed to the idea."

"I don't care for your opposition if I get the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works to consent to it."

"I can knock you out on that," said Mr. Scott. "Do you suppose this city is going to pave Fifth Avenue, so important a thoroughfare, with an experimental pavement?"

Mr. Duffy seemed much concerned at what the Corporation Council said. As he left the Mayor's office he said the pavement was not experimental in any sense.

A Quarrel Ends in Shooting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 23.—John A. C. Wright, the "good roads" man, wrote a note last week to Mrs. Quinby, widow of Gen. Quinby, for many years connected with the University of Rochester, and who was later City Engineer, to which Henry Quinby, her son, took exceptions. Young Quinby went to Wright's office and demanded an apology. Wright refused to make one, and Quinby slapped his face. At 1 o'clock to-day Mr. Wright had an encounter with Quinby outside his (Wright's) office. After some words Wright drew a revolver and shot Quinby, the bullet making a slight wound in his shoulder.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN

A. T. WHITE TELLS OF THE SOURCES FROM WHICH IT CAN BE DRAWN.

The Present Supply, He Believes, Will Be Sufficient for Six or Eight Years Longer if Properly Managed—The Ramapo, Ten-Mile River, and Long Island Water Sheds Compared—Cost of Obtaining Water from These.

Ex-Commissioner of City Works Alfred T. White of Brooklyn told the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties about Brooklyn's water supply last night, and also discussed the sources to which that city will have to look in the future for its supply.

The meeting was held in the Pouch Mansion. At the business meeting the Committee on Legislation reported two sets of resolutions, one approving Senator Frye's bill to establish a department of commerce and manufactures, and the other protesting against State Senate Bill No. 444, which changes the law relating to mechanic's liens.

At the outset of his speech Mr. White declared that quality, quantity, and pressure were the three elements of a water supply, and that in all these points the supply of Brooklyn was excellent. As to quality, he said that it "was the best which any large city enjoys." As regards pressure, Mr. White, speaking of Brooklyn's drought in the Summer of 1894, said:

"The temporary needs of the city were supplied by temporary devices, the supply system was cleaned up, wells and pumping stations put in order, various newer additions secured, and a contract was made for a further supply of 25,000,000 gallons, to be derived from driven well stations between Rockville Centre and Massapequa. Five pumping stations were to be erected by the contractor. Of these, one was in use last year; another was put in operation in January, 1896; a third is to be completed next month, and all of them by Aug. 1. The completion of these works will secure a minimum supply of over 100,000,000 gallons daily in the driest seasons, and considerably more than that in ordinary years.

"The question which interests us all is, 'How long will the supply from the present watershed suffice for the needs of Brooklyn?' In my report of Feb. 1 I stated as my belief that with good management it should certainly last for six and probably for eight years, assuming that the ratio of increase of population continues in the future as in the past, and that the consumption of water per capita neither increases nor diminishes.

"In 1894 we settled on a search for an additional supply of 100,000,000 gallons, as being probably sufficient for fifteen or twenty years, after the limit of our present watershed should be reached. It appeared at once that there were but three watersheds comparatively near and accessible, and within or mostly within the limits of New-York State, from which this quantity could be obtained—the Ten-Mile River in the eastern part of Dutchess County, the Ramapo and Wallkill in Orange and Rockland Counties, and a portion of Long Island east of our present district. The Ten-Mile River and Ramapo watersheds could deliver their supply by gravity to the Ridgewood reservoir, while the supply from Long Island would have to be pumped into Ridgewood, as is the case with our present supply. Of the three watersheds created, the Long Island district is the largest (200 square miles) and the Ramapo the smallest, (142 square miles.) The quality of water in all three is good.

"The nearest point of the Ten-Mile River shed is about 64 miles from the Ridgewood Reservoir, the nearest point of the Ramapo shed about 39 1-5 miles, and the nearest large source of supply on Long Island is 30 4-10 miles. In each case, it is figured to convey the water mostly through steel pipes. The cost of a supply of 100,000,000 gallons daily from the Ramapo was figured at $14,630,206, and from the Ten-Mile River, $18,382,302. The cost of a supply of similar magnitude on Long Island was figured at $24,500,000. There would be an advantage in the Long Island system in the fact that the works could be constructed a portion at a time and could be brought into use and produce revenue accordingly, while, in the other cases, the works would have to be nearly completed before their usefulness would begin. The Long Island supply would, however, entail a greater cost of annual maintenance, as having to be pumped from the coast level into the reservoir, where the other systems could deliver by gravity."

Mr. White also discussed the possible supply from artesian wells, which have recently been investigated on Long Island, and said: "One contractor offered to guarantee 30,000,000 gallons daily from this stratum without interference with the existing sources of supply, but he did not name the price." The possibilities of bringing water from the Upper Hudson or Lake George region, or from the Delaware watershed were also discussed. The meeting closed with an informal discussion of Commissioner White's suggestions.

Was One Hundred and One Years Old.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 23.—Miss Mary Tomming died yesterday at St. Johnsville, aged 101 years. She was the oldest resident in Central New-York and had for over sixty years resided in the Mohawk Valley.

THIEVING FROM PUBLIC STORES.

What the Collector Says—Soltan's Case in Court.

No additional arrests were made yesterday in connection with the thieving from the Public Stores. Collector Kilbreth said complaints had reached him from importers ever since he had taken charge at the Custom House. It was an old evil that he had at once undertaken to suppress, and Appraiser Walter H. Bunn had aided his efforts.

The extent of the thieving, the Collector believed, had been greatly overestimated. Articles taken are generally small pieces easily concealed about the person, though occasionally they are of considerable value. Difficulty in tracing reported thefts was experienced because of the tardiness of importers in making complaints.

James F. Cisco, an opener and packer, who was arrested last Wednesday, was discovered in the act of taking goods. It was through admissions made by him that Charles H. Soltan, an elevator man in the stores, was implicated and arrested. A Republican newspaper, commenting on the case, said that a good many arrests might be made unless Democratic influence against exposure was too powerful, both the Appraiser's office and the stores being under Democratic control. Apropos of this view of the case, attention was called yesterday to the fact that Soltan was appointed by the Republican Collector, Erhardt, while Cisco has been in the service over twenty years, and hence is a legacy of Republican administration, while, through the efforts of the present regime, cause for complaint has steadily lessened and some of the culpable ones have been apprehended.

Soltan was taken before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning. Special Detective McDonald charged him with stealing eighteen mink skins valued at $100. They were taken from the stores about March 5. John J. Gibbons of the firm of Gilman Collamore & Co., charged him with the theft of a china cup, valued at $12, taken in November last, and found, among other things, Saturday at Soltan's house.

The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail on each complaint, and Magistrate Deuel set Friday afternoon for a further hearing.

Appraiser Bunn said yesterday the total value of stuff found in Soltan's house was not more than $200.

Did He Go over the Falls?

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 23.—Frederick Morrison of Pittsburg, Pa., a young man who came from there on Saturday to take a position in the Carbourundum Works here, is missing, and it is feared he has gone over the Falls. He went out yesterday afternoon to see the sights, and walked around the islands and on the ice bridge. Since then he has not been seen, and diligent search has failed to reveal any trace of him. His valise is uncalled for at C. W. Bradley's, where he left it, and his position remains vacant. Search is being made in Canada and elsewhere for him.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Bentrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"With Weird Weapons,"

A STORY OF THE NEW SCIENCE,

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE,

author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth,"

NOW RUNNING.

Will be finished Wednesday Morning.

March,
20—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION IN A COAL PIT AT DU BOIS, PENN.

Only Four of the Men in the Shaft Escape with Their Lives—All the Victims Leave Families—The Bodies Recovered by Workmen from a Neighboring Mine—Foul Air Renders the Work of the Rescuers Extremely Difficult.

DU BOIS, Penn., March 23.—Thirteen miners were killed by an explosion of gas in the Berwind-White shaft at 9 o'clock this morning. The bodies of all the victims have been recovered.

The miners killed were:
AINSLEY, GEORGE.
BELL, DAVID.
BRADLEY, LINDSEY F.
GRAHAM, JAMES.
GRAHAM, JAMES, JR.
HARVEY, GEORGE.
HARVEY, HENRY.
MONROE, JAMES.
MOWAK, ANDREW.
NOBLE, REUBEN.
POSTLETHWAITE, GEORGE.
POSTLETHWAITE, JESSE.
SMITH, HARRY.

All of the victims leave families, except James Graham. This is the first mining disaster of any consequence in this neighborhood in the fifteen years since mining became an industry of magnitude.

The shaft is about half a mile east of town. Seventeen men went down the shaft at 7 o'clock in the morning, thirteen going into a heading north of the shaft, and the other four in the opposite direction. The latter, with the mine boss, were the only ones to escape the terrific shock. The four men were half a mile away from the shaft, and shortly after 9 o'clock they felt what they believed was the shock following an explosion of gas.

Immediately after Mine Boss Harvey came running toward them, and directed them to hurry to the foot of the shaft. There they ran into a body of gas.

Their first effort was to put up some brattices, which had been blown off by the explosion, hoping that it might possibly have the effect of turning an air current to their comrades in the other parts of the mine, but before they had accomplished much they were being overcome by the gas, and had to be taken up in the cage, one of them then being in a very serious condition himself. Then it was that the news reached the outside world.

When the news reached Rochester Mines, three miles from the shaft, forty miners came to the scene.

The air was so bad below that the men who went down in gangs of about ten could not stay long at a time, but the opening seemed to clear up later on, and better progress in getting at the extent of the disaster was made.

About a thousand people were at the scene in an hour, including many of the friends of those underground; but, as far as possible, the reports were kept from the families of those who were dead until the bodies could be recovered.

The work progressed slowly, but finally an entrance to the north heading was effected, and about noon the first body was reached. The others were found soon after, and all were taken to the surface. They were but little burned or crushed, and it was apparent that death had been sudden from the poisonous gases caused by the explosion.

The shaft is close to 300 feet deep, and for some time traces of gas have been noticed in the chambers, but precautionary measures were observed to avoid a disaster. The mine is a new one, and is yet in the early stages of development, and for that reason there were no more men at work at the time of the explosion.

Fast Day in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—Gov. Coffin today issued his Fast Day proclamation, as follows: "In consonance with a practice carefully observed for many years, I hereby appoint Friday, the 3d day of April, as a day of fasting and prayer. Remembering dangers safely passed, let us, as a people, earnestly inquire whether we have used the opportunities of a year in the manner best calculated to promote our temporal and spiritual welfare; and, being mindful that serious perils menace our peace and prosperity, let us, with one voice, ask of Him from whom every blessing comes, that guidance which gives clear perception of duty, with wisdom and courage to discharge its obligations to the acceptance of our Father in heaven."

Costly Experiences of a Farmer.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 23.—Charles Hansel, a young farmer living near this place, purchased a valuable horse recently. On Saturday while he was out driving the horse demolished his buggy, and the young farmer, becoming enraged, went home, got a gun, and shot the animal. He borrowed a conveyance to bring his wrecked vehicle to William Green's blacksmith's shop, and while he was returning he came into collision with Dr. Snyder, a Quakertown physician, wrecking his wagon. He went back to the blacksmith's shop with Dr. Snyder's carriage to have it also repaired. The result of his experience will cost him his horse and the price of repairing the two wagons.

From the Army to the Booths.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 23.—Mrs. Herbert J. Archer, Miss Lizzie Bennett, Mrs. Bodine, Mr. and Mrs. James Erickson, and Lieut. Weber, of Corps No. 2, Salvation Army, to-day announced that they had severed their connection with the army and had joined Ballington Booth's Volunteers. They have leased the old foundry on Railroad Avenue, which will be formally opened by Commander Ballington Booth as soon as it can be fitted up.

WITH WEIRD WEAPONS

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

Author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth,"

(Copyright, 1896, by Eacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

SYNOPSIS.

"The little French doctor who looks twice as old as he is and seldom talks," tells a story of his early life. At the Ecole de Médecine in Paris he becomes acquainted with Prof. Fournier, the leading pathologist, and also with a fellow-student named Toedt, a general favorite with all but Fournier and the narrator, and disposed to apologize for Anarchy. After graduation the narrator enter Fournier's private laboratory, finds that the latter in engaged in secret investigations, probably electro-photographic in nature, and involving the unexplainable death of animals and plants. A strange epidemic breaks out among the wealthy mill owners in Arteuil, a town situated in the midst of a manufacturing country. Fournier is sent there by the Government, and the narrator goes with him. On the train they discuss the disease, its being confined to the upper classes, some similar cases that occurred some years before at Montrevault, and the fact that Toedt had practiced at Montrevault, but was now at Arteuil. Fournier appears to have some suspicions, and the narrator begins to grasp it.

PART II.

Gripping the arms of my seat with both hands, and leaning forward with a face from which I felt all the blood had vanished, I stammered out:

"You do not—you cannot think that—that—"

"That what?" he asked, eying me closely.

"That these people have been—" but for the life of me I could not get the word out.

"Murdered?" he queried, calmly.

"Poisoned!" I at last managed to ejaculate.

"Well," said Prof. Fournier, crossing one leg over the other, and leaning back among the cushions, "we shall see. I confess that I have certain ideas on the subject which I am hardly ready to formulate just yet. This much I will say for your guidance, that I do not suspect the presence of any ordinary poison administered by any ordinary poisoner. In fact, the case is such that, if I find my ideas substantiated, I shall consider it my duty to humanity to take upon myself the punishment rather than the exposure of the criminal."

From this time until our arrival at Arteuil no conversation passed between us. Fournier seemed wrapped in thought, and my own mind was busy with the awful suspicion his words had suggested. I could not but acknowledge that the facts strongly favored my companion's apparent theory, but the difficulty was to realize what poison could have been used, and how any poison could have been administered in such a vast number of cases. It seemed to argue a conspiracy of impossible dimensions, and at this point I was floundering hopelessly when our train drew into the station.

Our coming had been duly heralded. Several physicians were waiting on the platform, and, among them, I saw the handsome and intellectual face of Toedt. He rushed forward to embrace us.

At the same moment, but whether by accident or design I could not fathom, Fournier turned to give some direction to a porter and ignored the friendly greeting. I saw a queer look come over Toedt's face, but he made no motion to renew his advance, and the incident would have left little or no impression on me had it not recalled to my memory that scene in the Paris café.

As a matter of fact, however, the professional situation was of a nature to banish everything else from our minds. The condition was, indeed, frightful. Hardly a family of wealth or standing but had lost one or more of its members, and, in some instances, the entire household, including the servants, had been simply obliterated. The symptoms were horrible in the extreme, but you are not a medical man, and to describe them in detail would not make my story any the more comprehensible to you. Suffice to state that they indicated a malignant decay of the mucous tissues of the body, and, worse than all, there was not a single record of a cure. Night and day we worked—at first with feverish enthusiasm, then with dogged perseverance; while our efforts slowly dwindled from attempts to save, down to mere endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the stricken ones until the great alleviator of all human suffering should press his cooling hand upon their brows. Meanwhile, strange to relate, the business and laboring quarters of the town still remained exempt, but for a few sporadic cases.

I had rather imagined, at first, that Fournier might have observed in the symptoms something akin to those produced by the new poisons with which I had believed him to have been experimenting, but I soon saw that this supposition was groundless. The apparently natural death of the guinea pig was as far as anything could be from the horrors of these dissolutions.

We had attempted no autopsies. The physician who, before the coming of the pest, shared with Toedt the fashionable practice of Arteuil, had essayed one, been taken down himself, and died. Later, one of the first of the visiting men had braved the same danger, with the same result to himself and his assistants. Since then autopsies had been abandoned.

I had had several conversations with my former classmate when relieved for a few moments from my labors, and I found, to my surprise, that he had not entirely yielded to the despair which the rest of us felt. He had first believed, he said, that the best practice was to fortify against the contagion, and, with this object in view, had made it a point to visit most of his patients at the time of the outbreak of the epidemic. He admitted, however, that his efforts to ward off had, thus far, proved about as unavailing as ours to cure.

"I confess to you," he said, at the conclusion of one of these talks, "that I have little or no hope which is not based upon a discovery of the true nature and causes of the disease itself—facts which can be gotten at only through an exhaustive autopsy of a well-defined case, made by a leading pathologist. That the experiment is dangerous, I admit, but there are many reasons why such an autopsy as I suggest need not be looked upon from the standpoint of the non-results and perils of its predecessors. The former operators were neither of them first-class men, nor did they realize the danger they ran. Be assured, I would attempt it myself were I more able scientifically, or less run down physically. It should be done by a comparatively new man in the field, and by a great man."

I went back to my lodgings considerably impressed by these words. They seemed to point definitely to Fournier as their object, and I hesitated to repeat them to him. Convinced at last, however, that he was not the man to be led blindly into the useless and foolhardy experiments that might attract a young aspirant for fame, I acquainted him that evening with the substance of Toedt's opinions.

His face wore a look of grim humor when I had finished speaking.

"What do you think of his idea?" I queried.

"That it is an excellent one from his point of view," rejoined my friend, imperturbably. "By the bye, did you bring your pistol with you from Paris?"

"No—why should I have?" I asked.

"Can I trouble you to get two in town the first thing in the morning, and a box of cartridges? I anticipate that we shall need them in our investigations."

You can, perhaps, imagine the condition of utter astonishment into which these words plunged me. At first I was even too much dumfounded to question him, but when I recovered my senses sufficiently to do so, I soon discovered that he had said all he then intended to say on the subject. The next morning I saw that his suggestion was complied with, for I knew he was not a man to speak such words lightly.

That night, two of the leading practitioners who had come to Arteuil called upon Fournier, and a long discussion of the situation and prospects ensued—a discussion which ended in a suggestion, rather intimated than actually made, to the effect that he should undertake an autopsy upon the body of the next victim.

My companion drew his brows together and looked seriously at the fire.

"You think, gentlemen," he said at last, "that there is a reasonable prospect of good results from such an experiment?"

"If made by you, yes," replied one of our visitors, frankly.

"Besides," put in the other, "do you not think the dangers which the earlier efforts have made apparent could be successfully guarded against by a fully forewarned science?"

"I was not thinking of the danger," said Fournier, slowly. "Of course, I should need several assistants in order to undertake such a work with the best prospects of success."

"Permit me to offer myself," exclaimed the two physicians in a breath.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said Fournier, with some show of feeling. "Do you not

"I Will Shoot You Like a Mad Dog."

think we could also obtain Dr. Toedt's aid? It would be invaluable with his knowledge of the difficulties to be combated."

"Beyond doubt he would feel highly flattered at such a suggestion coming from you," said the older of our visitors. "In fact, I may say that the idea of a new autopsy to be made by you is largely his. Naturally, however, he hesitated to broach such a subject, and I do so myself only upon the distinct understanding that I should consider you fully justified in ignoring it."

I had been silent thus far. Now, however, I said:

"Dr. Toedt seems to think that the danger of an autopsy may be minimized to next to nothing, but he frankly admits that his preventive tactics have availed no better than his curative ones in actual practice."

Fournier cut me short with:

"The question of risk, doctor, is hardly to be considered by us." Then, turning to the others, he added: "May I ask you to request Dr. Toedt to call upon me at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning? I should be pleased to discuss this matter with him."

When the two doctors had taken their leave, Fournier turned to me.

"You purchased the revolvers?" he asked.

I nodded.

"Good! Load them both and give me one. Place the other in your pocket; be in this room by a quarter to nine to-morrow morning, and see that your nerves are in good condition. By the bye—" he added, as I bowed and turned to fulfill his directions; "and will you procure a good coil of stout rope?"

I retired that night in a rather perturbed frame of mind.

Morning broke, bright and cloudless, and at a few minutes after half-past eight I entered the reception room.

Fournier was pacing the floor with quick, nervous strides.

"Ah, doctor," he said, coming forward and grasping my hand; "you are on time, I see. And now, may I ask you to help me make a few preparations to receive our guest. We will see him in the studio room."

The apartment alluded to was at the top of the house and quite separated from it. It formed, in fact, a sort of a cupola, with a skylight roof, and had been built for a Paris artist, who spent some months of each year in Arteuil.

By my friend's directions I carried upstairs the coil of rope I had secured. A photographic camera, with several curious attachments, stood at one end of the room, and near it was a deal board table, behind which Fournier seated himself, having first placed a stout wooden chair under the middle skylight for our expected visitor.

Scarcely had I thrown myself upon a corner divan,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

DULLNESS, BROKN BY A RAID, RESULTING IN LOWER PRICES.

Traders Being Bearish, Decline to See Anything Hopeful in the Situation—Money Rates Hardening—The Usual Rock Island Dividend Declared—Northwestern's Large Increase in Earnings—Washington Houses Liberal Sellers of Stocks.

MONDAY—P. M.

Extreme dullness prevailed in to-day's market, except during an hour in the early afternoon, when a raid was made against the leading Grangers and Louisville and Nashville. The market had shown a dropping tendency up to that time, which, under the aggressive selling, developed into marked weakness. When the pressure was removed, stocks rallied somewhat, but at the close were well below Saturday's final sales.

There was not much that was definite in the way of news during the day, but the traders, being of a bearish turn of mind for the moment, could see nothing very cheerful in the outlook. Stress was laid on the unfavorable outlook in commercial circles, and the fact that money seems to be working a little harder was magnified into considerable importance. It is true that there is a good local as well as out-of-town demand for funds, as a result of which the banks marked up call loans to 4 per cent. This, however, is natural and was foreseen when the Government recently called 20 per cent. of its holdings from the depository banks. With money rates well maintained, there is less likelihood of foreign exchange advancing to the point where gold shipments would be profitable. There continues to be very little foreign demand for our securities. The London financial press is outspoken in its warnings to European investors to hold aloof from Americans, basing its advice on the uncertainty as to what action Congress may take on the currency question, and on the disturbance which naturally accompanies a Presidential election year. The Baltimore and Ohio default has, these papers say, deepened distrust.

Favorable news of the day included the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. by the Rock Island Directors. This had been expected, but there were those who sold the stock because they professed to be disappointed that the amount of distribution had not been increased. The stock lost 1¼ points net. St. Paul sold ex dividend of 2 per cent., and closed ¾ lower, at 74½. Burlington suffered 1⅝ points. Northwestern, notwithstanding an increase of $495,000 in gross for February, declined ¾. Louisville and Nashville's loss was 1⅜ points. Kansas and Texas preferred was notably weak at a loss of 2 points. The general list was lower, in sympathy with the specialties. An incident of the day was the liberal selling by houses having Washington connections. The movement was said to be based on expected developments of a sensational character in reference to Cuban matters.

In the industrials, Sugar was firmly held and closed at a fractional advance. The annual statement of the company was filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State to-day, but it shows little of the condition of the company. Tobacco sold between 82⅞ and 84¼, and closed at 83⅝, a net gain of ⅛. Reports indicating a settlement of the trade were denied by both interests. Chicago Gas, Distillers, General Electric, Laclede Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Leather preferred were all lower, the extreme decline being 1¼ points in General Electric and Laclede Gas.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $65,175,614; balances, $4,870,796; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $228,174.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three-months' bill.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted as 68⅝@69c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896 to date	$17,215,183
Exports for same period	13,219,041
Net imports	$3,996,142
Net exports to date, 1895	17,071,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¼ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5 premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ⅛, and the 4s, 1925, ⅛. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾, and $12,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	116½	117
4s, c., 1925	116½	116¾
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅜
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	National Union	190
Amer. Exchange	170½	New-Amsterdam	190
Broadway	230	New-York	233½
Cent. National	118	New-York County	580
Chemical	4,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	110
City	450	Ninth National	115
Commerce	201	Pacific	180
Continental	130	Park	270
Fourth Nat.	180	Phenix	108
Gallatin Nat.	300	Republic	148
German-American	115	Seaboard Nat.	167
Hanover	311	Shoe & Leather	95
Import. & Traders'	535	Southern Nat.	107
Irving	137½	State of New-York	108
Lincoln Nat.	680	Third National	105
Manhattan	200	Tradesmen's	92
Market & Fulton	200	U. S. National	175
Mechanics'	180	West Side	275
Merchants'	134	Western Nat.	110
Metropolis	410		

There were sales of 20 shares of Merchants' at 135, and 90 shares of Tradesmen's at 92.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ¾, to 100; Erie second consols, ¼, to 72; Reading, ⅛, to 5⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 11⅜, and Union Pacific, ⅜, to 6⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56⅛; Atchison, ¼, to 15⅜; Erie, ⅛, to 15½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51⅝. Illinois Central sold at 97¼, and St. Paul at 79. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109⅝ for money and 109 11-16 for the account.

LONDON, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, is 11-16@¾ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 101f 87½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 69⅛.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15⅝	15⅝	14¾	15	— ⅜	15	15⅜	700
American Express	111	111	111	111	..	110	112½	5
*American Sugar Refineries	116¼	117¼	115¾	116½	+ ¼	116¼	116⅝	16,422
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	100½	101	175
American Tobacco	83½	84¼	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛	83¾	84	29,010
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½	14⅝	14⅞	2,935
Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16¼	16¼	—1	16½	16¾	800
*Brooklyn R. T.	21¼	21½	20⅝	21¼	— ¼	21⅜	21½	100
Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	..	49	49½	112
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66⅜	66½	65	65½	— ⅜	65¼	65½	2,695
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76⅜	76⅝	74¼	74⅝	—1⅝	74½	74⅝	23,440
Chicago & Northwestern	103	103	102½	102⅝	— ⅜	102⅝	102⅞	425
C., M. & St. P., ex div.	75¼	75⅜	74	74½	— ¾	74¼	74½	22,942
C., M. & St. P. pf., ex div.	125⅜	125⅝	125⅞	125⅝	..	125½	126½	30
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	70¼	70¼	68½	69	—1¼	68⅞	69	12,328
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St Louis	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¾	35	35½	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜	25½	26	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	..	3	3⅜	50
Consolidation Coal	30	30	30	30	..	30	31	100
Consolidated Gas Company	150	150	150	150	..	148½	150	183
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126⅝	— ½	126	127	218
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161	161	161	+ ¼	163¾	161½	110
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46¾	— ½	46	46⅜	370
D. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛	17⅜	17⅝	1,050
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜	14½	14⅝	310
Erie, 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	..	38½	39	116
Erie, 2d pf.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	..	..	..	14
Evansville & Terre Haute	30½	30½	30	30	—1	30	31	200
General Electric	36⅜	36⅜	35	35	—1½	35	35½	6,785
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	+ ¼	93	95½	100
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	..	7⅞	8	40
Iowa Central pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	+ ½	34½	35	20
Laclede Gas	28¾	28¾	26	26⅜	—1¼	26⅝	27	2,135
Laclede Gas pf.	82	82	82	82	..	81	82	10
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	—1	17	19	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71	71	70½	70¼	—1⅜	70	70⅜	250
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146¼	146½	+ ½	145¾	146¼	200
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	53⅝	48¾	49¾	—1⅜	49⅝	49¾	14,070
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜	8	9	200
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	21	21	19½	19½	—1½	19	21½	455
Manhattan Con	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	—1	103¼	103⅝	1,100
Mexican Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛	10⅜	11⅛	100
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	—1	92	94	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	—1	50	51	200
Minnesota Iron	69½	69½	69¼	69½	..	68	70	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼	11¼	12	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	26½	26½	24¾	24¾	—2	24⅜	24⅝	2,820
Missouri Pacific	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜	22¾	23	1,405
*National Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	— ½	23	23½	200
*National Lead Co., pf.	86	86½	86	86½	..	85¾	88½	110
National Linseed Oil	16	16	15	15	—1¼	15	16½	450
New-England	43	43	43	43	—2	40	45	100
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105¾	104	104	—2	104½	105	812
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	+ ¼	95⅝	96¼	285
New-York, C. & St. L., 2d pf.	31	31	30½	30½	— ¼	30½	30¾	350
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	25	25	24½	24½	— ¼	24¼	24¾	350
Norfolk & Western	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼	1½	2	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	5⅛	5¼	250
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	1⅝	1¾	1,145
Northern Pacific pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜	11	11½	476
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	..	13	14	80
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14	14	— ¼	14	14½	625
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛	3½	3¾	136
Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	26	26⅜	..	26½	26⅝	2,000
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	3	3	3	3	..	2½	3	20
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅜	10	10½	660
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	162	162	162	162	..	160	..	5
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	+ ¼	4¾	5¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼	11½	12	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	39½	38	38	—1¾	37¾	38½	550
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼	18¼	19¼	500
Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛	8⅞	9	1,220
Southern Railway pf.	20¼	20¼	28⅜	28⅜	— ½	28⅜	28⅝	1,840
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26½	26½	24¾	25⅜	— ⅜	25¼	25½	5,040
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	8	7⅞	..	7⅝	8⅛	200
Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	..	6⅜	6½	830
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4½	4⅝	800
U. S. Cordage, gtd, t. r.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜	18	18½	240
*United States Leather pf.	61	61	60½	60½	— ¾	60½	60⅞	2,771
United States Rubber	26⅜	27	26½	26½	— ¼	26¼	26½	1,182
United States Rubber pf.	87½	87½	87⅜	87⅜	..	84	86	15
Wabash pf	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ½	16¾	16⅞	700
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	83⅜	83	83⅛	— ⅜	83	83¼	1,145
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10⅛	9¼	9¾	— ¼	9⅞	9¾	2,285
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+2⅜	32	33¼	100
Total sales								174,479

*Unlisted. †Advance. —Decline.

BONDS.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
5,000	100¾	1,000	78½
2,000	100½	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
Atch, Top & S Fe		1,000	92½
B gen 4s,		N Y Cen 1st coup	
when issued		10,000	119½
5,000	77⅞	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
3,000	78	9,000	104¾
7,000	78¼	N Y, Ontario & West	
5,000	78	Refunding 4s	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s		2,000	90
Trust Co certfs		3,000	89¾
15,000	76	N Y & Rock Bch inc	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s,		3,000	40
Class A,		North Pac 1st Reg	
Trust Co certfs		10,000	115¼
1st instlmnt paid		5,000	115
10,000	24½	10,000	115¼
5,000	24½	5,000	115⅞
6,000	24	North Pac 1st Coup	
8,000	23⅞	5,000	116½
1,000	24	1,000	116⅞
2,000	23⅞	2,000	115¼
10,000	23⅜	3,000	115⅛
Atch, Top & S F ad-		10,000	115
justment 4s,		10,000	115¼
when issued		2,000	115⅞
12,000	44½	5,000	115
5,000	44¾	5,000	115½
Atlantic & Pac inc		North Pac 3d coup	
5,000	2⅛	7,000	74
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		1,000	74¾
5,000	100¾	3,000	74
Canada So 1st Gtd		North Pac Cons 5s	
7,000	103½	10,000	47½
Centl of N J G M 5s		2,000	47⅝
12,000	117	5,000	47⅜
Registered		5,000	47¼
3,000	115	10,000	47⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		3,000	47⅜
2,000	72	17,000	47¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000	47¼
2,000	108	Trust Co certfs	
Chic, R I & Q cons 7s		5,000	47⅜
35,000	117¾	2,000	47¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy		Nor Pac cpl 1st nts	
Nebraska ext 4s		3,000	89½
15,000	91	1,000	89
Chic, Bur & Q conv 5s		Nor Pac Terminal 1st	
6,000	100	1,000	104¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		Ohio Southern 1st	
2,000	101½	1,000	93
2,000	101½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
Chic & Ind Coal 1st		Trust Receipts	
1,000	96	5,000	20¼
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		Oregon R & Nav 5s	
6,000	103¼	Trust Co certfs	
9,000	103¾	3,000	96½
5,000	103¾	Oregon Short Line 5s	
Col, H V & Tol 5s		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	85	4,000	111½
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s		People's G & C Chic 2d	
3,000	89	Gtd 6s	
Det & Mack g 4s		1,000	105
1,000	66	Peo, Dec & Evans	
5,000	65	Evansville Div	
Edison Elec Ill Co of		1,000	101
N Y 1st 5s		Phil & Reading	
2,000	106	1st pref inc	
Erie Cons Gold 7s		Trust Co certfs	
3,000	135	1st installment paid	
3,000	136	1,000	29
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s		2d pref inc	
4,000	108	Trust Co certfs	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		1st installment paid	
10,000	69¾	1,000	17
Illinois Central		3d pref inc	
West Line 1st 4s		Trust Co certfs	
9,000	102	1st installment paid	
Iowa Cen 1st 5s		1,000	14¼
6,000	94¼	Phil & Reading gen 4s	
Kan Pac 1st cons		Trust Co certfs	77⅝
Trust Co certfs		3,000	
2,000	73	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s	
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s		Series C	
2,000	88¼	11,000	110½
Laclede Gas L Co of		Rio Grande West 1st	
St L 1st 5s		1,000	75
1,000	95	St L & San F 2d	
4,000	95½	Class C	
Lehigh V Terminal 5s		1,000	116
5,000	112	St Paul, M & M 1st	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		Dakota Extension	
1,000	111⅝	1,000	119
L Island Ferry 4½s		Montana Extension 4s	
3,000	90	1,000	86
L, N A & Chic cons		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	101	3,000	90½
L, N A & Chic G M		3,000	90½
1,000	72	5,000	90½
4,000	72½	4,000	90¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s		6,000	90
15,000	96	Tex & N O cons 5s	
Metropolitan El 1st		10,000	96
4,000	115	Third Av 1st 5s	
Metropolitan El 2d		1,000	119⅞
3,000	107½	14,000	120
Mexican Int 1st 4s		Tol, St L & K C 1st	
5,000	74½	Trust Receipts	
8,000	75	1,000	74½
Midland of N J 1st		Union Pac 1st, '98	
2,000	117	4,000	104
Mil, L S & W 1st		Union Pac 1st, '99	
1,000	130½	2,000	104¼
Mil & St P G M 4s		Union Pac ext s fd 8s	
Series A		Trust Co certfs	
3,000	94	5,000	93¼
Mil & St P 1st		U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	
Chic & L Sup Div		1,000	37½
2,000	108¼	3,000	37⅜
L & D Div		7,000	37¼
1,000	20F	15,000	37
Iowa & Minn Div		Union P, Lin & Col 1st	
2,000	125¼	2,000	32
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		U S Cordage Co 1st	
3,000	66	Trust Co certfs	
500	65¼	1,000	29
Morris & Essex 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	140¼	3,000	106⅞
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		2,000	106⅞
3,000	85	11,000	106⅜
20,000	84⅞	5,000	106⅞
7,000	84	1,000	107
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Wabash 2d Mtge 6s	
5,000	56	8,000	73⅛
10,000	55⅞	West Shore gtd 4s	
2,000	55½	5,000	105½
10,000	55¼	Registered	
13,000	55	3,000	105½
8,000	54¾	W N Y & Penn gen	
3,000	53	1,000	46½
Total sales			$775,500

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
P. Gas, Chi., 2d gtd. 6s	1

DECLINED.

Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Nor. Pac. 1st, c.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Nor. Pac. 3d, c.	1
Long Is. Ferry 4½s.	1¼	Reading 2d pf. inc.	1¾
Manhattan con. 4s	2	Reading gen., t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¾	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st, r.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1¼

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

The American Sugar Refining Company's report, dated Dec. 31, filed with the Massachusetts Commissioners of Corporations, shows:

ASSETS.

	1895.	1894.	Increase.
Real estate, &c.	$43,140,709	$43,119,866	*$20,843
Cash, debts receivable	24,676,294	19,428,000	5,248,294
Sugar and supplies	12,462,776	10,742,456	1,720,320
Improve't acc't	6,285,233	5,607,563	677,670
Investments	25,692,009	26,201,599	*509,590
Total	112,257,021	105,099,484	7,157,537
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$73,936,000	$73,936,000	..
Debts	25,139,765	21,394,000	$3,745,765
Reserves	13,181,256	9,769,484	3,411,772
Total	112,257,021	105,099,484	7,157,537

*Decrease.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	147	150	L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Mah. Coal R.	107½	..
Al. & T. H.,	58	..	M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Am. Coal	116	125	Man. Beach.,	9	10
Am. C. Oil pf.	61½	63½	Md. Coal pf.	40	60
A. Arbor pf.	25	26	*Met. Trac.	103	105
Am. T. & C.	91	..	M. N. ctfs.,	1⅞	2
Am. Tob. pf.	100½	102½	M. & St. L.,	19½	20¾
*A., T. & S. F.	..	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..
F. pf. w. iss.	22½	23¾	Mobile & O.	78½	80
*B. S. Gas.,	21	26	Morris & Es.	162	164
B. & S. I. pf.	138	..	N. C. & St. L.	68	80
B. A. L. pf.	104	105	Nat. Starch.,	5	9
Brums. Co.,	½	1	N. S. 1st pf.	40	70
B., R. & P.,	13	16	N. S. 2d pf.	15	30
B., R. & P. pf.	13	55	N. Cent. C.,	6	8½
B., C. R. & N.	70	..	N. Y. & N. H.	175	179
Can. Pac.	54⅝	55¼	N. Y., C. &		
C. F. & M.	..	9	New-Orleans Pacific		
Cen. Pacific.	10	11	l. g. stubs.	1	2
Ches. & Ohio.	15⅝	15⅝	N. Y. L. & W.	13½	14½
Chi. & Alton.	155	159	St. L. 1st pf.	75	79
C. & E. Ill.	41¾	44	N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	9½
C. & E. I. pf.	100	..	Norfolk So.,	60	70
C. & N. W. pf.	145	145¼	N. & W. pf.	6¼	7¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	4	Ohio So.	5	15
St. L. pf.	88	89	O. Imp. t. r.	2	4
C. L. & W. pf.	50	51	O. R. & N.		
C. & Pitts.	160	..	all in. paid.	20	24
C. C. & L.,			Penn. Coal.	325	..
Dev & pf.	2¾	3¼	Peo. & East.	5	9
C. & I. pf.	100	..	P., C. & St. L.	17	18
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15½	16½	P., C. C. & St. L., pf.	56½	57½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	P. P. C. Co.	155	160
Com. Cable.	158	163	Quicksilver	..	2½
D. & R. G.	11¾	13	Q'silver pf.	..	15
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	..	7½	Rens. & Sar.	182	..
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	45	53	Rio G. W.	..	18
*D., S. S. & Atlantic	5¼	6	R. G. W. pf.	..	45
*D., S. S. & Atlantic pf.	11	14	R., W. & O.	115	116
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	99	St. J. & G. I.	..	½
Erie T. & T.	59	61	St. P. & D.	25	28
Ev. & T. H.	50	..	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	91½
E. & T. H. pf.	45	53	St. P., M. & M.	109	113
Gt. Nor. pf.	108	113	S. bull. ctfs.	68⅝	69
Homestake	30	..	Texas Pacific	7½	8
I., I. & I.	..	27½	U. P., D. & G.	3¼	4
Ill. Steel Co.	58	68	U. S. Exp.	42	46
I. C. & Ins.	30	65	U. S. Cord.		
Kan. & M.	7	9½	pf. t. r.	87½	91¼
K. & D. M.	2	4	U. S. Leather.	9¼	9¾
K. & D. M. pf.	13	16	Wabash	6½	6¾
Keo. & West.	35	..	Wells-F. Ex.	95	100
L. Island.	81	84	*W. U. Beef.	7¾	9

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	116½	117½	115⅝	116¼	8,750
Am. Tobacco Co.	83⅝	84½	82⅞	84	20,300
At., T. & S. F.	15½	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	800
Balt. & Ohio	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝	16⅜	150
Chicago Gas	66¾	66¾	64¼	65½	300
Chi., R. I. & P.	70¾	70¾	68⅛	69	3,540
Chi., Bur. & Q.	76⅛	76⅛	74⅝	74⅞	10,390
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75½	75⅝	74	74¼	14,580
Chi. & N. W.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Den. & R. G. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	40
Dist. & C. F.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	230
General Electric.	36⅛	36⅜	34⅞	35⅛	1,605
Laclede Gas.	28½	28½	26¾	26¾	60
Louis. & Nash.	50½	50⅝	48¾	49¼	5,900
Manhattan	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Missouri Pacific.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	130
National Lead.	23½	23½	23½	23½	50
Northern Pac. pf.	11½	11½	11	11	100
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14	14	14	14	10
Pacific Mail.	27	27	26¾	26¾	150
Phil. & Reading.	10	10	10	10	40
Southern Railway.	9	9	9	9	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	26	26	25¼	25½	260
Union Pacific.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	20
U. S. Cordage.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	30
U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¼	60½	60½	230
Western Union.	83⅜	83⅜	83½	83⅜	40
Total sales					68,145

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
276 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 225 (two hundred and twenty-five) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

81	9599	12108	14275	16431	18086
88	9652	12137	14392	16440	18087
91	9801	12165	14393	16548	18106
141	9844	12343	14409	16586	18113
161	9911	12384	14507	16597	18160
176	9935	12422	14602	16714	18245
7729	10015	12486	14631	16730	18299
7764	10024	12614	14638	16746	18425
7844	10056	12636	14649	16747	18441
7862	10064	12654	14688	16755	18462
7912	10085	12712	14693	16773	18517
7926	10098	12750	14912	16782	18620
7980	10104	12815	15055	16850	18621
8004	10125	12822	15116	17065	18672
8113	10195	12961	15163	17116	18673
8180	10394	12984	15205	17150	18677
8240	10427	13091	15210	17211	18804
8309	10534	13130	15216	17240	18873
8310	10660	13153	15237	17268	18927
8313	10724	13158	15257	17271	18938
8322	10735	13179	15426	17337	19283
8433	10743	13185	15443	17411	19316
8444	10783	13270	15461	17463	19331
8524	10801	13290	15464	17511	19360
8571	10842	13437	15513	17575	19365
8705	10940	13464	15516	17604	19369
8826	11162	13495	15718	17627	19426
8925	11235	13503	15748	17641	19485
9014	11355	13595	15756	17672	19502
9063	11373	13618	15819	17698	19567
9076	11394	13629	16081	17783	19592
9098	11647	13659	16138	17870	19650
9153	11666	13769	16169	17933	19658
9158	11700	13871	16228	17953	19712
9184	11744	13968	16236	18041	19771
9193	11858	14080	16394	18044	19804
9424	11918	14166	16415	18062	19907
9562	12077	14250			

have this day, Monday, March 23, 1896, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1896, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, in the city of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1896.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co. ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK

First Mortgage 6 o/o Gold Bonds

AND

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC Funded Coupon 7 o/o Gold Bonds.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York (which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor) under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
JAMES M. HAM,
40 Wall Street,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR., } Committee.
31 Pine Street,
GILMER CLAPP,
Boston, Mass.,

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Llen 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sterling Mountain Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of William B. Anderson, attorney for the company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon.
—Dated New-York, March 20, 1896.
JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., FEBRUARY 27, 1896.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time) March 27, 1896, for furnishing at Quartermaster's Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's Supplies, such as wagons, dump and hand carts, harness, horse and mule collars, horse blankets and brushes, miscellaneous wagon parts, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies" and addressed Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind. A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Quartermaster General.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,800,814.99 GOLD
Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1923.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR BUCKSKIN LEATHER gauntlets and chairs, Philadelphia Depot, Quartermaster's Department, 1,428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, March 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, March 26, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in this city with 8,000 pairs of genuine oil-tanned buckskin gauntlets and 1,000 barrack chairs, also for furnishing at the U. S. Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo., 3,000 barrack chairs. Proposals for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples of gauntlets, as well as samples of representative skins, can be seen at this office, and they should be carefully examined by bidders. Samples of barrack chairs can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, and at the Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo. Early delivery is required and bidders must state date and quantity of first delivery, the monthly rate of delivery thereafter and date when contract will be completed. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The usual guarantee in 10 per centum of the value of the articles must accompany the proposals. Blanks for proposals, specifications, and full information furnished by this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed, to show what they contain, and addressed to JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of depot.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, March 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing all the ironwork required for the superstructure of five (5) rostrums, in accordance with designs and specifications to be seen and had at this office, including delivery of the same (the ironwork for one rostrum each complete) at the following-named National cemeteries: Camp Butler, near Riverton, Ill.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.; Salisbury, N. C. Delivery desired at practicable, before June 30, 1896, but bidders will state how soon they can commence and complete delivery, and give bonds in one-fourth the amount of their bid. Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, or to contract for less than the amount named. For blank proposals, and any other information desired, apply here. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Ironwork for Rostrums," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Genl.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of fuel as may be required in Dept. of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Buffalo, Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Key West Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, April 22, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel at ." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of William J. Holmes, dealer in hay and grain at 404 and 406 Eleventh Avenue, show liabilities of $43,651, of which $8,330 are contingent for indorsement; nominal assets of $59,478, and actual assets of $19,704. The difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is due to a large number of uncollectible accounts.

—The Sheriff has placed a keeper in the office of Thorp & Bond, contractors and builders at 136 Liberty Street, on an attachment obtained by Oppenheim & Severance for $2,180 in favor of the receivers of the Fottville Iron and Steel Company for material. The Sheriff also attached money due on a building contract.

—Judgment for $15,490 was taken by default yesterday against the Shepherd Sewerage System Company of 61 Beekman Street by Jacob Fromme in favor of Charles H. Shepherd, President of the company. The claim is for $4,479, loaned to the company, $8,750 for salary as Manager and Superintendent, and $2,037 for royalties.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Lenobel & Cohen, dealers in dry goods at 158 Ridge Street, in favor of Daniel Hoffinger for $920 and Fannie Cohen for $822. Later on the Coroner also made a levy under three writs of replevin from Herman Joseph, aggregating $650.

—Judgments for $21,592 were entered yesterday against the Natchang Silk Company of 99 Greene Street and Willimantic, Conn., which failed last year, one for $12,843 in favor of Morimura, Aral & Co., and the other for $8,749 in favor of the China and Japan Trading Company.

—Transcript of a judgment obtained in the Onondaga County Supreme Court on Feb. 21 was filed in the County Clerk's Office here yesterday against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, and Martin Julian for $951 in favor of Charles E. Ide and Charles P. Ryan.

—Julius S. Wagner, a builder and property holder of Reading, Penn., made an assignment yesterday of fifty-eight houses. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $90,000. He attributes his failure to inability to collect rents.

—The goods of Charles W. Hartley of Greenport, L. I., were attached yesterday to satisfy a judgment obtained against him by the First National Bank of Greenport.

—The Sheriff yesterday received another attachment against the Bemis Publishing Company of 13 Astor Place for $4,000 in favor of Charles N. Taintor, on four notes.

—Dudley Brown & Co., one of the leading tobacco manufacturing firms of Martinsville, Va., made an assignment Saturday. Liabilities, $37,000; assets, $32,000.

—James M. Hillery, dealer in hay and feed at 562 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Silverman, without preference.

—Patrick W. Snowhook, a Chicago attorney, made an assignment yesterday to Homer P. Galvin. Liabilities, $350,000; assets, $200,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,799 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,752 bales; coastwise, 2,344 bales; sales, 249 bales; stock, 53,340 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7⅞c; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts, 1,050 bales; gross, 1,051 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,161 bales; sales, 41 bales; stock, 51,350 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,548 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 251,018 bales.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The Extremely Low Prices for such Excellent Values makes this the Leading Establishment in the city.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS MODERATELY ACTIVE AND PRICES EASIER.

Foreign Houses Bought Early and Sold Later—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Steady and Quiet—Coffee Was Unsettled and Offered Freely at Lower Prices.

There was a firmer feeling throughout the grain markets during the early trading, as influenced by the better cables and fair foreign buying, while later dealings were at lower prices, following the late weakness West and free foreign selling. Provisions were quiet and taken only moderately at lower prices. Cotton was steady and quiet. Coffee advanced early, but closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78 @	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour straights, Winter	3.60 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.45 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅞@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10⅝
Copper, lake	11.00 @	..
Lead	3.20 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝c on firmer cables, fair foreign buying, decreased stocks, and local covering, but became weak under free local offerings and following the late weakness West, with prices going off 1⅛@1¼c, and closing weak at ⅞@1c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was firm at ½c decline, with light export demand; sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 5c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5⅝c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 49,519 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 16,165 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 473,300 bushels, or to 2,212,432 bushels, (77,450 bushels contract red and 720,901 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and 139,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 775,000 bushels, or to 61,348,000 bushels, against 75,773,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed weak at ¼c decline, following the West, with freer receipts expected....Spot was moderately active and firm; sales, 38,500 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 3,000 bushels steamer white at 37c, in elevator; 1,000 bushels yellow at 38c, in elevator; 4,100 bushels steamer mixed at 37c, in elevator; 5,400 bushels steamer yellow at 37½c, in elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 39½c, delivered....Receipts, 50,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 88,238 bushels....Clearances hence, 18,557 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,214 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 30,193 bushels, or to 150,410 bushels, (4,300 bushels No. 2, and 17,615 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 966,000 bushels, or to 15,852,000 bushels, against 13,396,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and ⅝c lower, with the West, and local offerings....Spot were easier and quiet....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 5,000 bushels No. 3, 23⅜c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 26½@28½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 172,800 bushels; exports,, 31,187 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 28,100 bushels, or to 1,553,300 bushels, (428,896 bushels No. 2 white and 207,182 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 754,000 bushels, or to 8,164,000 bushels, against 6,353,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	35,000	69¾@70¼	70
April	....	@..	70
May	1,230,000	68 15-16@70½	69
June	40,000	69 @69⅜	69
July	790,000	68⅞@69 15-16	68⅞
September	10,000	69¼@69⅞	69¼
Total	2,105,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	37½
May	155,000	35⅝@35⅞	35⅝
July	....	.. @..	36¼
Total	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	24⅞
May	25,000	24¼@24½	24¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	25¼
Total	25,000	.. @..	

FLOUR—Demand moderate, owing to the weaker wheat market, and prices easy. Sales, 14,390 bbls, including, City Mills, 3,000 bbls; and 7,200 bbls clears at quotations; 2,250 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@3.75; 750 bbls patents at $3.90@$4; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.90, and 400 sacks low Winters on private terms....Arrived, 12,365 bbls and 11,483 sacks; exports, 1,667 bbls and 17,511 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,593 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 40@41½c; sales, 10,600 bushels, to arrive, at 41¾c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.55@$1.60.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here was weak and a trifle lower, with 200 bbls prime yellow sold at 25½c, and further offered at that. Demands were wholly on local trade account, and of a restricted character. The few export orders were upon a reduced limit. France had been the chief buyer latterly, and where it had paid 25⅞c the bidding had been reduced to 25c. It was thought that most of the takings latterly for the other side had been more with a view of covering short sales, and that the decline had permitted a substantial profit, rather than that the oil was urgently needed for consumption. At the close the indications through the reduced bids were that the short interest had been well covered, while upon this market it is unimportant. Good off yellow was scarce and nominal at 25½c. Crude, in barrels, at 21c. While the weakness prevails in New-York by reason of the slack demands and the further tendency of the hog product to lower prices, yet it would appear that the mills latterly have been able to do more business at fairly steady prices, if rumors thence are correct, which report fully 60 tanks (equal to 7,500 bbls) prime yellow, in bulk, sold in Texas, delivered in Chicago, at or about 23½c at the latter point in bulk, while other reports were that the leading company had been buying crude in bulk in Texas in fair volume at an easy price, so far as can be learned; the takings of the latter, however, have not exceeded 10 to 12 tanks in miscellaneous lots, and on private terms, where the price is quoted nominal, 17@17½c; no par bbls from Texas was sold from refineries and declined....LINSEED OIL was at firm prices; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 23.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.34. Standard's price, $1.37.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Broke further yesterday, after a higher opening, the decline against the close of Saturday, 20@22½c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 15@20 points for bacon, closing with a slight reaction. The break was led by Cudahy, in liberal offerings, as was supposed, of long stuff, and trading in a speculative way was invigorated through the pressure. Cash demands were quietly improved, Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 20,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,470 bbls pork, 8,944,875 lb lard, 6,908,610 lb meats. Same time last year: 5,780 bbls pork, 11,786,003 lb lard, 11,885,150 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week: 2,493 bbls pork, 4,441,454 lb lard, 9,189,243 lb meats. Same time last year: 5,954 bbls pork, 6,190,526 lb lard, 13,280,226 lb meats.

LARD—Opened better at the West by 2½ points, through lighter receipts of hogs than had been expected, but was shortly under depression, through further liberal selling of the entire list by the prominent bear operators of last week, and declined 12½ points, closing with a slight recovery, where March left off at 5.12½c; May was at 5.20@5.32½c, closing at 5.25c asked; July at 5.35@5.47½c, closing at 5.40c asked. Here the market settled to 5.45c for cash, at which 600 tcs were sold, including 500 tcs, to arrive; May option nominal at 5.50c. City steam was nicky, with 4.90c bid and 5c asked. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.80c; South American at 6.15c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West advanced early 7½@10c, through higher hogs, but a leading operator was again a large seller, and prices went off 30c, closing 20@22½c down for the day, with March closing at $8.90 nominal; May was at $8.97½@$9.27½, closing at $9.02½ bid; July at $9.17½@$9.47½, closing at $9.22½. Here there was a dull export trading, and 100 bbls mess sold. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $10.25@$10.75; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Suffered in the pressure of a large operator more than the other products, with short ribs down 15 points for May and 20 points for July, followed by a recovery of 5@7½ points, with, at the West, March closing at 4.70c nominal; May was at 4.77½@4.97½c, closing at 4.82½c; July at 4.87½@5.10c, closing at 4.92½@4.95c.

CUTMEATS—Trading was slack, with prices generally somewhat nominal. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞@5c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4⅝c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale and easy in price. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at higher prices. Bacon at 5½c; 150 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5⅜c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5¾@6c. Receipts at the West, 42,042 head; same time last year, 47,042 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; 5c higher; $3.80@$4.15; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,038 head; $3.40@$4.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,370 head; 5@10c higher; $3.70@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 800 head; 5c higher; $3.70@$3.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,305 head; $3.75@$4. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; higher; $3.70@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4@$4.15.

TALLOW—There was a steady market at 3¾c for city, and that price bid for special lots, with a little further export demand. For country-made, a small demand at 3¾@3⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a little more of a pressure to sell at a slight decline, both here and in Chicago, with 200,000 lb sold here at 4 9-16c and 250,000 lb in Chicago at 4⅝c. For lard stearine, a quiet market, with sellers of city at 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled, and after opening at an advance of 10@20 points, closed quiet at 5 points advance to 5 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@1f decline; Hamburg dull at partly ½ pfennig loss. ....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 1,150 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call, 11:00 A. M.—April, 250 bags at 13

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Several Sales Reported by the Brokers—Notable Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for the A. H. Roosevelt estate, to Meyer Kahn, the four-story brick business building 106 and 108 Beekman Street, 33.4 by 26 by irregular.

Messrs. Schrag & Richtberg have sold, for F. & M. Foehrenbach, to M. Donohue, the three four-story apartment houses 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, 75 by 100.

Mr. Maunsell B. Field has sold, for Mitchell A. Cass Levy, at $35,000, the property at 55 Great Jones Street, 26 by 100, to J. R. Smith, who will erect a modern business building on the site.

Mr. S. H. Stone has sold the five-story brick front and six-story brick rear tenements at 54 Delancey Street, 25.6 by 100, at $28,700, and the four-story brick building, with store, 51 Sheriff Street, 20 by 90, at $15,500.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for Benjamin Waterford to Alice M. Holland, at $10,000, the plot 54 by about 90 on the north side of Westchester Avenue, 50 feet west of Eagle Avenue; and, also to the same purchaser for George K. Gates, at $4,000, the lot 25 by 87 on the west side of St. Ann's Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Caroline C. Glatson has sold, at $21,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 116 East Thirty-eighth Street, 14 by 98.9.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. were associated in the sale of 43 to 47 Broad Street by H. O. Havemeyer, which was reported last Saturday.

A report printed yesterday afternoon of the sale of the Hotel Winchester property at 1,242 to 1,248 Broadway to the Messrs. Goelet, owners of the adjoining Hotel Imperial, is without foundation.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, at $79,069, the seven-story brick apartment house 135 and 137 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 90. This sale was under foreclosure of a third mortgage. The property cost, in one way or another, about $125,000, but seems to have been too expensive a one for the neighborhood.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, to the plaintiffs, Walter Scott and others, at $39,350, the four-story brick and stone dwelling at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 24.6 by 40 by irregular.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $11,500, to Henry W. Schmidt, the three-story brick dwelling 128 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 280 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8.

The sale under foreclosure of the leasehold of the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street was postponed by Mr. R. V. Harnett to April 6.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, Moses Taylor estate, as follows: 118 and 122 Fifth Avenue, the first being the northwest corner of Seventeenth Street, and 5 and 7 West Fifteenth Street adjoining, the parcels connecting in the rear and forming a U. At the corner is a four-story and basement brick and stone building, with lot 25.8½ by 110.2. In the rear on Seventeenth Street are brick stables on plot 64.9½ by 52.1½. At 122 Fifth Avenue is a four-story and basement brick and stone building, and lot 39.3½ by 175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: 732 and 734 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 19 feet south of Fifty-second Street, and 562 West Fifty-second Street, adjoining in rear. On the avenue are two four-story and basement brick tenements, each 28 by 75, and on the street is a five-story and basement brick tenement, 36 by 75 by irregular; also three lots on Riverside Drive, 27.6¾ feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, each 25.4 in front, 25 in rear, and varying in depth from 100.5¾ to 122.3⅜ feet; also seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on north side of Ninety-ninth Street, beginning 50 feet west of Park Avenue.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 35 East Sixty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with three-story extension.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, 591 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, between Alexander and Willis Avenues, 17.2 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, John H. Clapp, referee, plot on west side of Pelham Road, Westchester, 50 by 431 by 69 by 479; also plot on south side of road to Middletown, 98 feet east of Pelham Bridge Road, Westchester, 150 6-10 by 112 4-10 by 150 by 104 8-10; also southeast corner of Old Road and Zulett Avenue, 75 6-10 by 113 by 75 by 121 9-10; also one-half acre on Willow Lane Road, Throgg's Neck, 50 by 257 by 54½ by 394½; also plot 50 by 100 on north side of Cornell Avenue, 135 feet east of Old Road, Westchester; also lot on east side of Old Road, 100.8 feet north of Cornell Avenue, 25 by 121.3 by 25 by 124; also plot 100 by 100 on south side of Zulett Avenue, 375 feet west of Mapes Avenue.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. G. Bates, referee, 115 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,800; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Convent Avenue, west side, 18.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Mary and Mary E. Cahill of 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owners; cost, $86,000.

White Plains Avenue and Sixth Street, southeast corner, (William's Bridge,) a two-story brick store, by John D. McCarthy of 124 East Eighty-third Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Mayflower Avenue, east side, 425.1 feet north of Liberty Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Domenico Del Donno of 1,232 Simpson Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, southwest corner, a two-story and basement brick store and a one-story brick blacksmith shop, by Harold M. Arnold of 7 East Eighty-third Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, three four-story brick flats, by August F. Johnson of 2,248 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $45,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Elmwood Place, two two-story frame dwellings, by John M. Blauvelt of Crane Place and Gray Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jumel Terrace, southwest corner, ten three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William W. Watkins of 437 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; cost, $80,000.

No. 216 West Twentieth Street, by F. R. Wood & Son, lessees, alterations to a three-story dwelling; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x—; George B. Schieffelin and wife to Morris Steinhardt $1

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 25.2 x100; William B. Tanner and wife to William E. Callender 14,250

HAMILTON PLACE, 50; Alexander McSorley and wife to Elizabeth Loughman 12,200

145TH ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Francis G. Lloyd and wife to Edward Hirsh 1

7TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Seth M. Milliken to George M. Wilmerding 35,000

143D ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner, 30x99.11; Fanny M. Robinson and another, executors, to Edward Hirsh.. 1

123D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Ida Prescott to Edward C. Prescott 1

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 25.2x100; Emilie T. Lesher, executrix, and others, to William B. Tanner 12,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 98th St, 25.2x100; Rebecca Mayer to Leonard Lewisohn 17,000

MONROE ST, 241 to 243; Max and Rachel Juster to Max Wolff 1

MONROE AND SCAMMEL STS, n w corner, 25x79.8; Leopold Rosenthal to Karl M. Wallach 1

MADISON ST, 179; Harold S. Rankine, referee, to Albert Cappelle $3,000

MONROE AND SCAMMEL STS, n w corner, 25x79.8; Karl M. Wallach to Leopold Rosenthal 1

MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Hamilton Odell, referee, to B. D. Kaplin 9,200

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Hoyt, as executrix, to same 1,250

WOOSTER ST, 53; also 151 East 81st St; Mary E. Lavelle and another to John J. Lanahan 1,937

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Lavelle to same ..... Omitted

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Ida Burstein 2,500

LEWIS ST, 66; Samuel B. Paul, referee, to Samuel Bergoffen 7,400

CHARLES ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of Hudson St, 24.9x92.3; John Wittmann to Eva Wittmann 28,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 62.9x123; Benjamin Jenkins to Benjamin Altman. 1

20TH ST, 426 East; William F. B. Redman and wife to Patrick Dempsey 12,500

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x 88.9; Mary A. Hoff and others to Caleb Lawrence 1

SAME PROPERTY; Caleb Lawrence and wife to Gustave C. F. Witt and wife... 13,500

JACKSON AV, centre line, (prop.,) 175 ft w of Concord Av, 76 ft n of Cliff St, 25x99; Clara Decker to Isabella Williams and others 1

AVENUE A, or Eagle Av, n w s, 75 ft s of John St, 25x100; Annie P. Schrader to Dominick Perry 1

79TH ST, s s, 38 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x irregular; Joseph R. Thomas and wife to Laura I. T. Richardson..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.5; Elias Kempner to Ellen J. Potts. 30,000

63D ST, 413 West; Franz C. Doscher to Hugo Cohn 1

LEXINGTON AV, 720; William V. Webster and wife to Gerard Fountain and another 1

85TH ST, 217 East; Thomas Murray to Bridget Murray 10,000

77TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; John H. Morris to Seth M. Milliken 1

MONROE ST, 241 and 243; Max Wolff to Coleman G. Williams 1

WOOSTER ST, w s, 18.1 ft s of Broome St, 18x75; also n s of 81st St, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; James E. Campbell and wife to the College of St. Francis Xavier 3,000

83D ST, 108 West; Sarah B. McLeod to George H. Stratton 1

71ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20 x102.2; George H. Stratton and wife to Sarah B. McLeod 1

88TH ST, 334 West; Elizabeth P. Tyler to John H. Dresler 1

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Coleman G. Williams and wife to Max Wolff 1

61ST ST, s s, 89 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.6 x100.5; Elisha S. Caldwell and wife to William F. Wood 150

1ST AV, 2,274; Marks Chambers and wife to Bessie Cohen 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x 100; Teresa Wallach to George F. Johnson 1

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Emma King and another to Frederic Tetreau 18,000

100TH ST, s s, 120.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Seth M. Milliken to Patrick Howe 1

105TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 15x 100.9; Frieda Hart to Bertha Schwarz... 1

148TH ST, n s, 425.3 ft e of Morris Av, 20x106.6; Michael J. Sullivan and wife to Henry D. Tobin 1

DECATUR AV, w s, at n corner of land of Nicholas Berrian, 88.6 ft n of Travers St, 10.11x99.10x18x100; Henry E. Thorn and wife to Cornelia C. Blaisdell 6,000

LOTS 169 and 170 map of McGraw estate; Daniel Krueger and wife to Mary A. Rabbitt 1,125

1ST ST, s s, Lot 679 map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Gartner H. Mosher 375

JACKSON AV, centre line, 200 ft w of Concord Av, and 70 ft n of Cliff St, 19.9 x109; Isabella Williams and others to Kate Murtha 4,200

FOREST AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90 x175, to Jackson Av; Thomas B. Gilford to W. J. Smith 10,500

AVENUE A, or Eagle Av, n w s, 50 ft s of John St, 25x100; Annie P. Schrader and others to Max F. Schmidt..... 2,000

RAINBRIDGE AV, s e s, Lot 2 map of Peter Handibode property, 25x127; Philip Geisendorfer and wife to Mary Geisendorfer 2

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 187th St, 25.4x99.7x25x95.9; Catherine M. Brady to Alexander Kuh 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Harriet E. Lockwood to Hermann Von Bartheld 1

Recorded Leases.

TSCHAUTRE, E., & Co., to Foscola O. Hendrick; 20 4th Av, store, &c., 4 1-12 years ..... $2,500-$2,600

GEIZLER, David and Samuel, to Michael Lewinski; 147 East Broadway, parlor floor, &c., 3 years 660

GREENE, Frederick, to Peter Peterson; 2,210 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years..$1,300-1,500

MAYER, Isaac, to John H. Bredehoft; 1,563 Madison Av, 2¼ years 900

NELSON, William, to J. E. Pearce & Co.; 191 to 195 7th Av, 5 years 5,500

SIRE, Leander S., to George S. Brush Company; 502 and 504 6th Av, stores, 5 years $4,000-4,500

VERING, Frederick, to Peter Heckler; Lot 73, South Washingtonville, on Matilda St, 5 1-12 years 162

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Pauline, to Annie G. Smith and another, executors of Roswell Smith; s s of 135th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..$22,500

SAME to James Stokes, s s of 135th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 22,500

ALHEIDT, Conrad, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 880 8th Av, 1 year.. 13,000

BENNETT, Paulina, to Louis Simon; s w corner of Delancey St and Essex St, 18 months 2,000

BERGOFFEN, Samuel, to Henri Strasbourger; e s of Lewis St, 80 ft s of Rivington St, 6 months 1,250

BEAR, Nancy and Philip, to Julius L. Goldenberg; 859 Lexington Av, 5 years.. 10,000

BLENDEMANN, Henry and Jacob, to George F. Martens; s w corner of 2d Av and 65th St, 2¼ years 8,000

CAPPELLE, Albert, and wife to Lillie Cohen; 179 Madison St, 3 years..... 25,000

CRAWFORD, Mary T., to John C. Curran; s s of 156th St, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years 5,000

SAME to Henry C. Rogers; s s of 156th St, 110 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 5,000

BLASDELL, Cornelia, to Oliver D. Eaton and another, executors of Henry Kendall, w s of Decatur Av, 88.7 ft n of 198th St, 3 years 3,500

CANNON, Thomas, and John Davis and wives to Catherine A. Stevens; s s of 150th St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

CANNON, Thomas, and John Davis and wives to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; s s of 150th St, 452.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 44,000

SAME to Bernard Havanagh; s s of 150th St, 505 ft w of Amsterday Av, 1 year.. 3,965

SAME to same; s s of 150th St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (six mortgages) 23,400

DOSCHER, Franz C., to Henriette Albrecht; n s of 62d St, 216 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 1,533

HUTCHESON, Anna B., and Aubrey G., to Frances E. Lake; n s of 147th St, 159.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SAME to Edwin Baldwin, guardian of Hamilton A. Gale; n s of 147th St, 105.4 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years 1,700

SAME to Susan J. Gale; same property, 3 years 13,300

EATON, James A., to Patrick H. Gilhooly; n s of Grand St, 50 ft w of Suffolk St.; also 13 and 15 Attorney St, 182 to 188 Clinton St, and out-of-town property, 1-6 part, 3 months..... 1,200

SAME to same; same property, ⅛ part, 4 months 520

GARRETT, Mary E., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 98th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 36,000

JOHNSON, George F., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of 5th Av and 102d St, 1 year 42,500

LICHTENBERGER, Elizabeth, to Andrew J. and Jerome E. Bates; n s of Houston St, Lot 24, map of David Dunham property, 1 year 1,500

McLEOD, Sarah B., to Henry Wiener; s s of 83d St, 155.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 19 months 17,000

McLEOD, Sarah B., to George H. Stratton; n s of 71st St, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 4 years 15,500

McKELVEY, John, and wife to executors of George A. Thayer, deceased; e s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft n of 53d St, 5 2-12 years 56,000

SAME, to Edward Schweyer; e s of 10th Av, 25.5 ft n of 43d St, demand 10,000

MURTHA, Kate, to Ellen Foster; centre line of Jackson Av, 200 ft w of Forest Av, 3 years 4,200

MICHAELS, Conrad, and wife to The Greenwich Savings Bank; s e corner of Columbus Av and 67th St, 5 years.... 80,000

SAME, to same; s w corner of West End Av and 69th St, 1 year 18,000

MURRAY, Bridget, to Thomas Murray; n s of 85th St, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 6,000

PERNETTI, Arsenio, and wife, to Henry De F. Weeks; 78 Mulberry St, 3 years and 1 month 3,000

POTTS, Ellen J., to Elias Kempner; n s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 9 months and 5 days ... 53,000

PERRY, Dominick, to Annie P. Schrader; n w s of Eagle Av, or Avenue A, 75 ft s of John St, 1 year 441

RABBITT, Mary A., to Claude Roche; Lots 169 and 170, map of McGraw estate, 2 2-12 years 300

ROSENTHAL, Leopold, to Charles Lanier, trustee for Drusilla L. Cravens; n w corner of Monroe and Scammel Sts; 5 years 28,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, to Thomas O'Connor; w s of Clinton Av, 36.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 1 year 2,500

SMITH, William J., to Thomas R. Gilford; s w corner of Forest Av and 156th St, 3 years 9,000

STEINHARDT, Morris, to George R. Schieffelin; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 2 years 25,000

GALLON, John R., to Isabella S. Wall; 478 and 480 West 150th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 9,000

SULLIVAN, Lizzie B., to Charles F. Stone; s s of 181st St, at intersection between Lots 207 and 208, map of Prospect Hill estate, 5 years 2,900

SPANIER, George, and wife to German Savings Bank of New-York; Lots 31 and 32, map of part of Barnard estate, Morrisania, 1 year 3,000

THIEME, Elizabeth and Rudolph, to Frederick J. Kloes; s e corner of Main St and Mary St, 15 months 500

TANNER, William B., to Emilie T. Leslow and others, executors of Stephen R. Leslow; e s of 7th Av, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 3 years 10,000

VINCENT, John, and wife to Maurice Stack; n s of 62d St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 3,000

VON BARTHELD, Hermann, to Harriet E. Lockwood; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, installments 900

WILMERDING, Caroline M., to Seth M. Milliken; s s of 77th St, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 30,000

WECHSLER, Joseph, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 85 and 87 Mercer St, 3 years 60,000

WITT, Gustave C. F., and wife to Caleb Lawrence; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years 8,500

WOLFF, Max, to Coleman G. Williams; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 10,000

WEBENDORFER, Henry, to The Franklin Savings Bank; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 153d St, 1 year 15,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to The Mercantile Trust Company; subways, conduits, and ducts, also rights, privileges, and franchises, supplemental, first mortgage 97,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G., to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, ½ part $1

GREEN, Samuel, to Joseph Friedlander.. 1

GOTTSCHALK, Bertha, to Quincy Mendel and Robeson 70

HARBECK, Charles T., Trustee of Eliza D. Harbeck, to Mary N. Mayo 10,450

HEWLETT, George, executor of Eliza Hewlett to Josephine L. Wickes 2,000

LOGAN, Edgar, and others, Trustees of Thomas E. Davis, to William H. Flitner 19,885

LEGGAT, Richard J., guardian to William L. Ogsbury 1

SAME to Alexander C. Ogsbury 1

NEIL, John W., to Catharine Neil 1

QUIGLEY, David, to George B. Gurley.. 1

SPEER, William H., and others, executors of Miguel Garcia, to Miguel R. Martinez 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company, to Josephine B. Marshall 21,000

THOMPSON, Anna C., executrix of Mary G. Thompson, to Anna C. Thompson.... 1

TOWNSEND, Henry P., to Antolnette Calyo 1,000

WINTERFIELD, John C., to Mary W. Umberfield 17,000

WORCESTER, Francis J., to Lamont McLoughlin 2,400

Lis Pendens.

111TH ST., n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and Francis P. Furnald against Charles H. Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, two actions.)

PLOTS 306 to 312, 404 to 439, and other lots, on map of Arden property, Westchester and East Chester; Edward V. Burton against Matilda Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

39TH ST., n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Pashley, trustee of Elden H. Sigler, deceased, against James, Michael, and Patrick Scanlon, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223 and 224; John S. Robinson against Nell Burgess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORNINGSIDE AV. EAST, 33; Charles K. Bates and another, as guardians, against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

52D ST., 427 West; John and Catharine Ward against Caroline H. Read, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Edward Farrell against Charles P. and Johanne Fontham, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

69TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x 100.5; Clementine Sostman against Emma Krug and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

69TH ST; 139 East; Christian Hafers vs. Charles T. Yerkes, owner; Angus & Gindele, contractors $375

135TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34x100; George W. Kingston vs. John Haffen, owner; D. Blohm, contractor.. 100

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x 100.11; August Knobloch vs. William W. Taylor or John J. MacDonald, owner and contractor 675

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; James Greinger vs. Thomas J. and William V. O'Callaghan, owners and contractors 17

UNION AV, e s, 200 ft s of 155th St, 27x 95; Salvatore Santacroce vs. Alex MacDonald, owner and contractor 25

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 325 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; same vs. Charles P. Skoog, owner and contractor 27

CLINTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; same vs. John Blair, owner and contractor 30

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Arnot & Marshall vs. Elizabeth McKinley, owner and contractor ..... $,727

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE

Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,

AND

5 and 7 West 17th St.,

northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

Tuesday, March 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

7 Choice and Valuable Lots

on north side

99th Street,

between Madison and Park Avenues.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 291 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. of Reade St.

Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,

owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt (5136)

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, BY ORDER OF EDWARD S. CLINCH, EXECUTOR OF FREDERICK C. LINDE, DECEASED, 182 AND 186 PEARL ST., opposite Cedar St.

Two 6-story and cellar brick buildings and lots, No. 182 is 25.11x98.5; No. 186 is 25.8x 121.8½x124.8½.

Elevator and Otis Engine included.

Further particulars at the office of the Executor, 115 Broadway, or the Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Central Park Apartments

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

For information as to rate and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., northeast corner 58th St. and 7th Av., and 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

321 WEST 137th ST., (ST. NICHOLAS AV.) —Handsome new three-story and basement house; elegantly decorated; 11 rooms, bath; all improvements; open plumbing; rent to responsible party, $900. Apply 28 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport, Mass.; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathroom; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., RUMSON ROAD.—For rent, furnished, for season, a fine country place; large house, eight bedrooms and five servants' rooms; three rooms in stable for men; ten acres, lawns, shade trees, &c.; icehouse, gashouse, pumping engines, and plenty of water. TIFFANY & WOOD, 621 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS; BATH; PRIvate hall; steam heat; near station, Park, and cable road; $30. 386 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT.—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, a large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUPIGNAC, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. DUPIGNAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edward C. Manners, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, 1896. CLARA M. DUPIGNAC, Executrix. EDWARD C. MANNERS, Attorney for Executrix, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City. mh17-law6mTu

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-law6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. RUFUS KING CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-law0mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o8-law-6mT

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

36TH ST., near 5th Av., full size; possession.
37TH ST., near 5th Av.; modern; bargain.
38TH ST., near 5th Av.; full size; modern.
44TH ST., near 5th Av.; extra wide; butler's pantry extension.
46TH ST., near 5th Av.; medium size; possession.
47TH ST., near 5th Av., in fee, &c.; modern.
DESIRABLE leaseholds; bargains.
51ST ST., near 5th Av.; full size, with extension.
52D ST., near 5th Av.; full size; A1 order.
53D ST., near 5th Av.; modern; extension; hard wood.
54TH ST., near 5th Av.; full size; A1 order.
56TH ST., near 5th Av.; full size, with extension.
57TH ST., near 5th Av.; extra wide; modern.
58TH ST., near 5th Av; full size; bargain.
FIFTH AV., near 48th St.; full size; possession.
FIFTH AV., near 48th St.; med. size; bargain.
FIFTH AV., near 57th St.; extra wide; extension.
MADISON AV., near 40th St.; 3-story extension; possession.
MADISON AV., near 40th St.; extra wide; modern.
MADISON AV., near 59th St.; desirable corner dwelling.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

ABOVE 59TH ST., JUST EAST OF THE PARK. —Full size and extra wide dwellings, (modern.)

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4 o/o on New-York City Property 4, 4 1-2, and 5 Per Cent. LOW CHARGES.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES IN THE

TIMES BUILDING

(41 PARK ROW)
TO LET.
2 Large and 2 Small Offices
FROM MAY 1.

APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL,
ROOM 19.

TEMPLE COURT.

Fireproof. Every convenience.
FOR OFFICES APPLY TO

RULAND & WHITING, Agents.

On premises, 3 to 9 Beekman Street.

Aldrich Building,

102 Chambers and 32 Warren Sts.

ELEVATOR CHURCH STREET ENTRANCE

A few choice OUTSIDE OFFICES to rent. Apply at building.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

"A."—
TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors; plate glass fronts; also, offices and rooms above; steam heat, elevator, electric and gas fixtures; possession. Apply to CHAS. S. PECK, 23 West 30th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POUSSARD, SUZANNE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Susan Vergon, Emma Juillerat, Edward A. Juillerat, Clarence E. Juillerat, Alexander Petitaury, Julia Fitts, Mary Massman, send greeting:

Whereas Pierre L. Lanoir, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUZANNE POUSSARD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at